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A N

# INTRODUCTORY

# L A T I N   B O O K,

INTENDED AS AN

## ELEMENTARY DRILL-BOOK,

ON THE

INFLECTIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE LANGUAGE,

AND AS AN

## INTRODUCTION

TO THE

AUTHOR'S GRAMMAR, READER AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

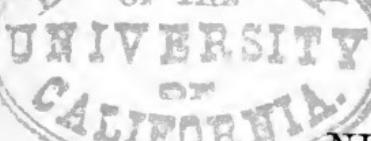
B Y

ALBERT HARKNESS,

*Professor in Brown University.*

AUTHOR OF "A LATIN GRAMMAR," "A LATIN READER," "A FIRST GREEK BOOK," ETC.

OF THE



NEW YORK:

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,  
549 & 551 BROADWAY.

1876.

*59466*

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## P R E F A C E.



THE volume now offered to the public is intended to furnish the pupil his first lessons in Latin. As an Elementary Drill-book, it aims to supply a want long felt in our schools. In no stage of a course of classical study is judicious instruction of more vital importance than in that which deals with the forms and elements of the Latin language. To the beginner, every thing is new, and requires minute and careful illustration. He must at the very outset become so familiar with all the grammatical inflections, with their exact form and force, that he will recognize them with promptness and certainty wherever they occur. He must not lose time in uncertain conjecture, where positive knowledge alone will be of any real value. Improvement on this point is one of the pressing needs of our schools. This volume is intended as a contribution to classical education in aid of this particular work. It aims to lighten the burden of the teacher in elementary drill, and to aid him in grounding his pupils in the first elements of the Latin language.

It is the unmistakable verdict of the class-room, that theory and practice must not be separated in the study of language. The true method of instruction will make ample provision for both. On the one hand, the pupil must, by a vigorous use of the memory, become master of all the grammatical forms and rules; while, on the other hand, he must not be denied the luxury of using the knowledge which he is so laboriously acquiring.

To this just and urgent demand of the class-room; the

author's First Latin Book, published fifteen years since, on the basis of Dr. Arnold's works, owed its origin. For the favor with which it was received, and for the generous interest with which it has so long been regarded, the author desires here to express his sincere thanks to the numerous classical instructors whose fidelity in its use has contributed so largely to its success. In the conviction, however, that it has now done its appointed work, he begs leave to offer them the present volume as its successor.

The great objection to most First Latin Books, that, however excellent they may be in themselves, they are not especially adapted to any particular Grammar, and that they accordingly fill the memory of the pupil with rules and statements which must, as far as possible, be unlearned as soon as he passes to his Grammar, is entirely obviated in this volume. All the grammatical portions of it, even to the numbering of the articles, are introduced in the exact form and language of the author's Grammar. Indeed, the paradigms are not only the same as in the Grammar, but also occupy the same place on the page; so that even the local associations which the beginner so readily forms with the pages of his first book may be transferred directly to the Grammar.

This work is intended to be complete in itself. It comprises a distinct outline of Latin Grammar, Exercises for Double Translation, Suggestions to the Learner, Notes and Vocabularies. As an Introduction to the author's Grammar, Reader and Latin Composition, it discusses and illustrates precisely those points which are deemed most essential as a preparation for the course of study presented in those works.



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## EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

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THE numerals refer to articles in this work.

The following abbreviations occur:

abl.	abative.	n.	neuter.
acc.	accusative.	nom.	nominative.
act.	active.	p.	page.
adv.	adverb.	part.	particle.
conj.	conjunction.	pass.	passive.
dat.	dative.	pers.	person.
f.	feminine.	plur., or pl.	plural.
gen.	genitive.	prep.	preposition.
indef.	indefinite.	rel.	relative.
interrog.	interrogative.	sing.	singular.
m.	masculine.	voc.	vocative.





# INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK.

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1. **LATIN GRAMMAR** treats of the principles of the Latin language.

---

## PART FIRST.

### ORTHOGRAPHY.<sup>1</sup>

---

#### ALPHABET.

2. **THE Latin alphabet is the same as the English, with the omission of *w*.**

3. **Classes of Letters.**—Letters are divided into two classes:

I. <i>Vowels</i>	· . . . .	a, e, i, o, u, y.
II. <i>Consonants</i> :—		
1. Liquids	· . . . .	l, m, n, r.
2. Spirants	· . . . .	h, s.
3. Mutes: 1) Labials	· . . . .	p, b, f, v.
2) Palatals	· . . . .	c, g, k, q, j.
3) Linguals	· . . . .	t, d.
4. Double Consonants	· . . . .	x, z.

4. **Combinations of Letters.**—We notice here,

1. *Diphthongs*,—combinations of two vowels in one syllable. The most common are *ae*, *oe*, *au*.

2. *Double Consonants*,—*x=cs* or *gs*; *z=ds* or *ts*.

3. *Ch*, *ph*, *th*, are best treated, not as combinations of letters, but only as aspirated forms of *c*, *p*, and *t*, as *h* is only a breathing.

---

<sup>1</sup> Orthography treats of the letters and sounds of the language.

## SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

5. Scholars in different countries generally pronounce Latin substantially as they do their own languages. In this country, however, two distinct systems are recognized, generally known as the *English* and the *Continental Method*.<sup>1</sup> For the convenience of the instructor, we add a brief outline of each.

## I. ENGLISH METHOD.

1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

6. Vowels generally have their *long* or *short* English sounds.

7. **Long Sound.**—Vowels have their long English sounds—*a* as in *fate*, *e* in *mete*, *i* in *pine*, *o* in *note*, *u* in *tube*, *y* in *type*—in the following situations:

1. In final syllables ending in a vowel:<sup>2</sup> *se*, *si*, *ser'-vi*, *ser'-vo*, *cor'-nu*, *mi'-sy*.

2. In all syllables before a vowel or diphthong: *de'-us*, *de-o'-rum*, *de'-ae*, *di-e'-i*, *ni'-hi-lum*.<sup>3</sup>

3. In penultimate<sup>4</sup> and unaccented syllables, not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*: *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tres*, *A'-thos*, *O'-thrys*, *do-lo'-ris*. But

1) *A unaccented* has the sound of *a final* in America: *men'-sa*.

8. **Short Sound.**—Vowels have the short English sound—*a* as in *fat*, *e* in *met*, *i* in *pin*, *o* in *not*, *u* in *tub*, *y* in *myth*—in the following situations:

<sup>1</sup> Strictly speaking, there is no Continental Method, as every nation on the continent of Europe has its own method.

<sup>2</sup> Some give to *i* in both syllables of *tibi* and *sibi* the short sound.

<sup>3</sup> In these rules, no account is taken of *h*, as that is only a breathing: hence the first *i* in *nihilum* is treated as a vowel before another vowel: for the same reason, *ch*, *ph*, and *th* are treated as single mutes; thus *th* in *Athos* and *Othrys*.

<sup>4</sup> Penultimate, the last syllable but one.

1. In final syllables ending in a consonant: *a'-mat, a'-met, rex'-it, sol, con'-sul, Te'-thys*; except *post, es final*, and *os final* in plural cases: *res, di'-es, hos, a'-gros*.

2. In all syllables before *x*, or any two consonants except a mute with *l* or *r* (7, 3): *rex'-it, bel'-lum, rex-e'-runt, bel-lo'-rum*.

3. In all accented syllables before one or more consonants, except the penultimate: *dom'-i-nus, pat'-ri-bus*. But

1) *A, e, or o*, before a single consonant (or a mute with *l* or *r*) followed by *e, i, or y*, before another vowel, has the long sound: *a'-ci-es, a'-cri-a, me'-re-o, do'-ce-o*.

2) *U*, in any syllable not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*, except *bl*, has the long sound: *Pu'-ni-cus, sa-lu'- bri-tas*.

## 2. Sounds of Diphthongs.

9. *Ae* and *oe* are pronounced like *e*:

1) long: *Cae'-sar (Ce'-sar), Oe'-ta (E'-ta)*.

2) short: *Daed'-ă-lus (Ded'-a-lus), Oed'-i-pus*.

*Au* as in author: *au'-rum*.

*Eu* . . neuter: *neu'-ter*.<sup>1</sup>

## EXERCISE I.

*Exercise I.*

Give the sounds of the Vowels and Diphthongs in the following words.

1. Men'-sam,<sup>2</sup> men'-sas, men'-sis, men'-sae,<sup>3</sup> men-sa'-rum.<sup>4</sup>
2. Ho'-ram,<sup>5</sup> ho'-ras, ho'-ris, ho'-rae,<sup>6</sup> ho-ra'-rum.<sup>7</sup> 3. Scho'-la,<sup>8</sup> scho'-lam, scho'-las, scho'-lis, scho'-lae, scho-la'-rum.
4. Co-ro'-na,<sup>8</sup> co-ro'-nam, co-ro'-nas, co-ro'-nis, co-ro'-nae.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ei* and *oi* are seldom diphthongs; but, when so used, they have the long sound of *i*: *hei, cui*.

<sup>2</sup> 8, 2; 8, 1.

<sup>5</sup> 7, 3; 8, 1.

<sup>8</sup> 7, 3; 7, 3, 1).

<sup>3</sup> 8, 2; 9; 7, 1.

<sup>6</sup> 7, 3; 9; 7, 1.

<sup>9</sup> 7, 3; 9; 7, 1.

<sup>4</sup> 8, 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

<sup>7</sup> 7, 3; 8, 1.

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

10. The consonants are pronounced in general as in English; but a few directions may aid the learner.

11. **C, G, S, T, and X** are generally pronounced with their ordinary English sounds. Thus,

1. *C* and *g* are *soft* (like *s* and *j*) before *e, i, y, ae*, and *oe*; and *hard* in other situations: *ce'-do* (*sedo*), *ci'-vis*, *Cy'-rus*, *cae'-do*, *coe'-na*, *a'-ge* (*a-je*), *a'-gi*; *ca'-do* (*ka'do*), *co'-go*, *cum*, *Ga'-des*.

2. *S* generally has its regular English sound as in *son*, thus: *sa'-cer*, *so'-ror*, *si'-dus*. But

1) *S* final after *e, ae, au, b, m, n, r*, is pronounced like *z*: *spes*, *praes*, *laus*, *urbs*, *hi'-ems*, *mons*, *pars*.

3. *T* has its regular English sound as in *time*: *ti'-mor*, *to'-tus*.

4. *X* has generally its regular English sound like *ks*: *rex'-i* (*rek'-si*), *ux'-or* (*uk'-sor*).

12. **C, S, T, and X—Aspirated.**—Before *i*, preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel, *c, s, t*, and *x* are aspirated,—*c, s*, and *t* taking the sound of *sh, x* that of *ksh*: *so'-ci-us* (*so'-she-us*), *Al'-si-um* (*Al'-she-um*), *ar'-ti-um* (*ar'-she-um*); *anx'-i-us* (*ank'-she-us*). *C* has also the sound of *sh* before *eu* and *yo*, preceded by an accented syllable: *ca-du'-ce-us* (*ca-du'-she-us*), *Sic'-y-on* (*Sish'-e-on*).

13. **Silent Consonants.**—An initial consonant, with or without the aspirate *h*, is sometimes silent: *Cne'-us* (*Ne'-us*).

EXERCISE II.

*Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words.*

- |   |   |  |  |   |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1. <i>Ci'-vis</i> , <sup>1</sup> <i>civ'-i-um</i> , <i>civ'-i-bus</i> .                                     | 2. <i>Car'-men</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>car'-mi-nis</i> , <i>car'-mi-ne</i> . <sup>3</sup> | 3. <i>Rex</i> , <sup>4</sup> <i>re'-gis</i> , <sup>5</sup> <i>re'-gi</i> , <i>re'-gum</i> . <sup>5</sup> | 4. <i>Ca'-put</i> , <sup>6</sup> <i>cap'-i-tis</i> , <i>cap'-i-tum</i> . | 5. <i>A'-ci-em</i> , <sup>7</sup> <i>a'-ci-e</i> , <i>a'-ci-es</i> . <sup>8</sup> |
| 6. <i>Ars</i> , <sup>8</sup> <i>ar'-tis</i> , <i>ar'-tes</i> , <sup>8</sup> <i>ar'-ti-um</i> . <sup>9</sup> |   |  |  |   |

<sup>1</sup> 11, 1 and 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

<sup>6</sup> 11, 1, and 3.

<sup>2</sup> 11, 1; 8, 2; 8, 1.

<sup>7</sup> 8, 3, 1); 12; 8, 1.

<sup>3</sup> 8, 3; 7, 3; 7, 1.

<sup>8</sup> 11, 2, 1).

<sup>4</sup> 11, 4.

<sup>9</sup> 12.

<sup>5</sup> 11, 1; 7, 3; 8, 1.

II. CONTINENTAL METHOD.<sup>1</sup>1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

14. Each vowel has in the main one uniform sound;<sup>2</sup> but the length or duration of the sound depends upon the quantity of the vowel. See 20.

The vowel-sounds are as follows:

<i>a</i>	like ä in father:	e.g., <i>a'-ra</i> .
<i>e</i>	" ä made:	" <i>ple'-bes</i> .
<i>i</i>	" ē me:	" <i>i'-ri</i> .
<i>o</i>	" ö no:	" <i>o'-ro</i> .
<i>u</i>	" ô do:	" <i>u'-num</i> .
<i>y</i>	" ē me;	" <i>Ny'-sa</i> .

2. *Sounds of Diphthongs.*

15. *Ae* and *oe* like a in made: e.g., *ae'-tas*, *coe'-lum*.

*au* " ou " out: " *au'-rum*.<sup>3</sup>

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

16. The pronunciation of the consonants is similar to that of the English method; but it varies somewhat in different countries.

## EXERCISE III.

*Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words,  
according to the Continental Method.*

1. Hō'-rā, hō'-rām, hō'-rās, hō'-rīs, hō'-rae, hō-rā'-rūm.
2. Glō'-rī-ä, glō'-rī-äm, glō'-rī-ae. 3. Dō'-nūm, dō'-nī, dō'-

<sup>1</sup> If the *English Method* is adopted as the standard in the school, this outline of the *Continental Method* should be omitted.

<sup>2</sup> These sounds sometimes undergo slight modifications in uniting with the various consonants.

<sup>3</sup> In other combinations, the two vowels are generally pronounced separately; but *ei* and *eu* occur as diphthongs, with nearly the same sound as in English.

nō, dō'-nă, dō-nō'-rūm, dō'-nis. 4. Cī'-vīs, cī'-vī, cī'-věm,  
cī'-vēs, cīv'-ī-ūm, cīv'-ī-būs.

### SYLLABLES.

17. In the pronunciation of Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs; thus the Latin words *more*, *vice*, *acute*, and *persuade* are pronounced, not as the same words are in English, but with their vowel-sounds all heard in separate syllables; thus: *mo'-re*, *vi'-ce*, *a-cu'-te*, *per-sua'-de*.

### QUANTITY.

20. Syllables are, in quantity or length, either long, short, or common.<sup>1</sup>

21. **Long.**—A syllable is long in quantity,

1. If it contains a diphthong: *haec*.
2. If its vowel is followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *rex*, *mons*.

22. **Short.**—A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or a diphthong: *di'-es*, *vi'-ae*, *ni'-hil*.<sup>2</sup>

23. **Common.**—A syllable is common, if its vowel, naturally<sup>3</sup> short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *a'-gri*.

24. The signs ˘, ˘, ˘, denote respectively that the syllables over which they are placed are long, short, or common: ˘*grō-rūm*.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Common; i.e., sometimes long, and sometimes short.

<sup>2</sup> No account is taken of the breathing *h*. See 7, 2, note 3.

<sup>3</sup> A vowel is said to be *naturally* short when it is short in its own *nature*; i.e., in itself, without reference to its position.

<sup>4</sup> By referring to 14, it will be seen, that, in the Continental Method, *quantity* and *sound* coincide with each other: a vowel long in quantity is long in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is short in sound. But, by referring to 7 and 8, it will be seen, that, in the English Method, the quantity of a vowel does not at all affect its sound, except in determining the accent (26). Hence, in this method, a vowel long in quantity is often short in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is often long in sound. Thus, in *rēx*, *ūrbs*, *ārs*, *sōl*, the vowels are all long in quantity;

## ACCENTUATION.

## I. PRIMARY ACCENT.

25. Monosyllables are treated as accented syllables: *mons, nos.*

26. Other words are accented as follows:<sup>1</sup>

1. *Words of two syllables* — always on the first: *men'-sa.*

2. *Words of more than two syllables* — on the *penult*<sup>2</sup> if that is long in quantity, otherwise on the *antepenult*:<sup>2</sup> *ho-nō'-ris, con'-sū-lis.*

## II. SECONDARY ACCENTS.

27. A second accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the primary accent,—on the second, if that is the first syllable of the word, or is long in quantity; otherwise on the third: *mon'-u-e'-runt, mon'-u-e-ra'-mus, in-stau'-ra-ve'-runt.*

28. In the same way, a third accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the second accent: *hon'-o-rif'-i-cen-tis'-sī-mus.*

## EXERCISE IV.

*Accent and pronounce the following Words.*

1. Cōrōnā,<sup>3</sup> cōrōnae, cōrōnārūm.<sup>4</sup> 2. Gemmae,<sup>5</sup> gemmām, gemmārūm. 3. Sāpientiae,<sup>6</sup> āmīcītiae, justītiae, glōriæ.<sup>7</sup>

but by 8, 1, they all have the short English sounds: while in *āvē, mūrē*, the vowels are all short in quantity; but by 7, 1, and 3, they all have the long English sounds. Hence, in pronouncing according to the English Method, determine the place of the accent by the quantity (according to 26), and then determine the sounds of the letters irrespective of quantity (according to 7-12).

<sup>1</sup> In the subsequent pages, the pupil will be expected to accent words in pronunciation according to these rules. The quantity of the penult in words of more than two syllables will therefore be marked (unless determined by 21 and 22), to enable him to ascertain the place of the accent.

<sup>2</sup> Penult, last syllable but one; antepenult, the last but two.

<sup>3</sup> 26, 2; 7, 3, 1).      <sup>5</sup> 11, 1; 26, 1.      <sup>7</sup> 11, 1; 8, 3, 1).

<sup>4</sup> 26, 2; 27.      <sup>6</sup> 27; 8, 3, 1); 12.

4. Sāpientiām, āmīcītiām, justītiām, glōriām. 5. Sāpientiā, āmīcītiā, justītiā, glōriā.

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## PART SECOND.

### ETYMOLOGY.

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29. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

30. The Parts of Speech<sup>1</sup> are — *Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

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### CHAPTER I.

#### NOUNS.

31. A Noun, or Substantive, is a name, as of a person, place, or thing: *Cicēro*, Cicero; *Rōma*, Rome; *puer*, boy; *dōmus*, house.

1. A Proper Noun is a proper name, as of a person or place: *Cicēro*, *Rōma*.

2. A Common Noun is a name common to all the members of a class of objects: *vir*, man; *ēquus*, horse.

32. Nouns have *Gender, Number, Person, and Case.*

#### GENDER.

33. There are three genders,<sup>2</sup> — *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

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<sup>1</sup> Thus in Latin, as in English, words are divided, according to their use, into eight classes, called *Parts of Speech.*

<sup>2</sup> In English, *Gender* denotes *sex*. Accordingly, masculine nouns denote *males*; feminine nouns, *females*; and neuter nouns, objects which are *neither male nor female*. In Latin, however, this natural distinction

34. In some nouns, gender is determined by signification; in others, by endings.

### 35. GENERAL RULES FOR GENDER.

#### I. MASCULINES.

1. Names of *Males*: *Cicero*; *vir*, man; *rex*, king.
2. Names of *Rivers*, *Winds*, and *Months*: *Rhēnus*, Rhine; *Nōtus*, south wind; *Aprilis*, April.

#### II. FEMININE.

1. Names of *Females*: *mulier*, woman; *leaena*, lioness.
2. Names of *Countries*, *Towns*, *Islands*, and *Trees*: *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Rōma*, Rome; *Dēlos*, Delos; *pīrus*, pear-tree.

### PERSON AND NUMBER.

37. The Latin, like the English, has three persons and two numbers. The first person denotes the speaker; the second, the person spoken to; the third, the person spoken of. The singular number denotes one, the plural more than one.

### CASES.

38. The Latin has six cases:<sup>1</sup>

Names.	English Equivalents.
Nominative,	Nominative.
Genitive,	Possessive, or Objective with <i>of</i> .
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> .
Accusative,	Objective.
Vocative,	Nominative Independent.
Ablative,	Objective with <i>from</i> , <i>by</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>with</i> .

of gender is applied only to the names of *males* and *females*; while, in all other nouns, gender depends upon an artificial distinction, according to grammatical rules.

<sup>1</sup> The *case* of a noun shows the relation which that noun sustains to other words; as, *John's book*. Here the *possessive case* (*John's*) shows that John sustains to the book the relation of *possessor*.

1. **Oblique Cases.**—In distinction from the Nominative and Vocative (*casus recti*, right cases), the other cases are called *oblique* (*casus obliqui*).

2. **Case-Endings.**—In form, the several cases are, in general, distinguished from each other by certain terminations called *case-endings*: Nom. *mensa*, Gen. *mensae*, &c.

3. **Cases alike.**—But certain cases are not distinguished in form. Thus,

1) The *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*, in *neuters*, are alike, and in the plural end in *a*.

2) The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are alike in all nouns, except those in *us* of the second declension (45).

3) The *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike.

### DECLENSIONS.

39. The formation of the several cases is called Declension.

40. **Five Declensions.**—In Latin, there are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the following

#### *Genitive Endings.*

Dec. I.	Dec. II.	Dec. III.	Dec. IV.	Dec. V.
<i>ae</i> ,	<i>i</i> ,	<i>is</i> ,	<i>us</i> ,	<i>ei</i> . <sup>1</sup>

41. **Stem and Endings.**—In any noun, of whatever declension,

1. The stem<sup>2</sup> may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2. The several cases may be formed by adding to this stem the case-endings.

<sup>1</sup> See 119, 1.

<sup>2</sup> The *stem* is the basis of the word, or the part to which the several endings are added to form the various cases. Thus in the forms, *mensā*, *mensam*, *mensis*, &c., given under 42, it will be observed that *mens* remains unchanged; and that, by the addition of the endings, *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., to it, the several cases are formed. Here *mens* is the *stem*; and *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., are the *case-endings*.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

42. Nouns of the first declension end in

ă and ě,—*feminine*; ās and ēs,—*masculine*.<sup>1</sup>

But pure Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are declined as follows:

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mensă,</i>	<i>a table,</i>	ă
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mensae,</i>	<i>of a table,</i>	ac
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mensae,</i>	<i>to, for, a table,</i>	ae
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mensām,</i>	<i>a table,</i>	ăm
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>mensă,</i>	<i>O table,</i>	ă
<i>All.</i>	<i>mensā,</i>	<i>with, from, by, a table,</i>	ă

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mensae,</i>	<i>tables,</i>	ae
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mensārum,</i>	<i>of tables,</i>	ărūm
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mensīs,</i>	<i>to, for, tables,</i>	īs
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mensās,</i>	<i>tables,</i>	ăs
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>mensae,</i>	<i>O tables,</i>	ae
<i>All.</i>	<i>mensīs,</i>	<i>with, from, by, tables,</i>	īs.

1. **Case-Endings.**—From an inspection of this example, it will be seen that the several cases are distinguished from each other by the case-endings placed on the right.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—With these endings decline:

*Ala*, wing; *ăqua*, water; *causa*, cause; *fortūna*, fortune; *porta*, gate; *victōria*, victory.

EXERCISE V. *Five Fünf*I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Amicitiă,</i>	<i>ae,<sup>2</sup> f.<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>friendship.</i>
<i>Cōrōnă,</i>	<i>ae, f.</i>	<i>crown.</i>

<sup>1</sup> That is, nouns of this declension in *a* and *e* are feminine, and those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

<sup>2</sup> The ending *ae* is the case-ending of the Genitive: *amicitia*; Gen., *amicitiæ*.

<sup>3</sup> Gender is indicated in the vocabularies by *m.* for *masculine*, *f.* for *feminine*, and *n.* for *neuter*.

Gemmā	ae, f.	gem.
Glōriā,	ac, f.	glory.
Hōrā,	ae, f.	hour.
Justitiā,	ac, f.	justice.
Sāpientiā,	ae, f.	wisdom.
Schōlā,	ae, f.	school.

### II. Translate into English.

1. Corōnā,<sup>1</sup> corōnā, corōnae,<sup>2</sup> corōnam, coronārum, corōnis, corōnas. 2. Gemmā, gemmā, gemmae, gemmam, gemmārum, gemmis, gemmas. 3. Sapientiā, amicitiā, justitiā, gloriā. 4. Sapientiam, amicitiam, justitiam, gloriam. 5. Sapientiā, amicitiā, justitiā, gloriā. 6. Scholārum, horārum. 7. Scholis, horis. 8. Scholas, horas.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Friendship, friendships. 2. Of<sup>3</sup> friendship, of friendships. 3. To friendship, to friendships. 4. By friendship, by friendships. 5. Justice, by justice, of justice, to justice. 6. Wisdom, glory. 7. With wisdom, with glory. 8. To wisdom, to glory. 9. Of wisdom, of glory. 10. Of a<sup>4</sup> crown, of a gem. 11. Crowns, gems. 12. With the<sup>4</sup> crowns, with the gems. 13. Of crowns, of gems.

<sup>1</sup> As the Latin has no article, a noun may, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated (1) without the article; as, *corōna*, crown; (2) with the indefinite article *a* or *an*; as, *corōna*, a crown; (3) with the definite article *the*; as, *corōna*, the crown.

<sup>2</sup> When the same Latin form may be found in two or more cases, the pupil is expected to give the meaning for each case. Thus *corōnae* may be in the Genitive or Dative Singular, or in the Nominative or Vocabative Plural.

<sup>3</sup> The pupil will observe that the English prepositions, *of*, *to*, *by*, may be rendered into Latin by simply changing the ending of the word. Thus *friendship*, *amicitia*; *of friendship*, *amicitiae*.

<sup>4</sup> The pupil will remember that the English articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not to be rendered into Latin at all. *Crown*, *a crown*, and *the crown*, are all rendered into Latin by the same word.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

45. Nouns of the second declension end in

**ěr, īr, ūs, os**, — *masculine*; **ūm, on**, — *neuter*.

But pure Latin nouns end only in *er, ir, us, um*, and are declined as follows:

Servus, *slave*. Puer, *boy*. Ager, *field*. Templum, *temple*.

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> serv <small>ūs</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r	ăg <small>ě</small> r	templ <small>ūm</small>
<i>G.</i> serv <small>ī</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ī</small>	ăgr <small>ī</small>	templ <small>ī</small>
<i>D.</i> serv <small>ō</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ō</small>	ăgr <small>ō</small>	templ <small>ō</small>
<i>A.</i> serv <small>ūm</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ūm</small>	ăgr <small>ūm</small>	templ <small>ūm</small>
<i>V.</i> serv <small>ě</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r	ăg <small>ě</small> r	templ <small>ūm</small>
<i>A.</i> serv <small>ō</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ō</small>	ăgr <small>ō</small>	templ <small>ō</small>

## PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> serv <small>ī</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ī</small>	ăgr <small>ī</small>	templ <small>ā</small>
<i>G.</i> serv <small>ōrūm</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ōrūm</small>	ăgr <small>ōrūm</small>	templ <small>ōrūm</small>
<i>D.</i> serv <small>īs</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>īs</small>	ăgr <small>īs</small>	templ <small>īs</small>
<i>A.</i> serv <small>ōs</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ōs</small>	ăgr <small>ōs</small>	templ <small>ā</small>
<i>V.</i> serv <small>ī</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>ī</small>	ăgr <small>ī</small>	templ <small>ā</small>
<i>A.</i> serv <small>īs.</small>	pu <small>ě</small> r <small>īs.</small>	ăgr <small>īs.</small>	templ <small>īs.</small>

1. **Case-Endings.** — From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen that they are declined with the following

*Case-endings.*

1. ūs.

2. ěr.

3. ūm.

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> ūs	— <sup>1</sup>	ūm
<i>G.</i> ī	ī	ī
<i>D.</i> ū	ō	ō
<i>A.</i> ūm	ūm	ūm
<i>V.</i> ě	— <sup>1</sup>	ūm
<i>A.</i> ū	ō	ō

<sup>1</sup> The endings for the Nom. and Voc. Sing. are wanting in nouns in *er*: thus *puer* is the stem without any case-ending; the full form would be *puerūs*.

## PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> ī	ī	ă
<i>G.</i> ūrūm	ōrūm	ōrūm
<i>D.</i> īs	īs	īs
<i>A.</i> ūs	ōs	ă
<i>V.</i> ī	ī	ă
<i>A.</i> īs.	īs.	īs.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—Like *SERVUS*: *annus*, year; *dominus*, master.—Like *PUER*: *gēner*, son-in-law; *sōcer*, father-in-law.—Like *AGER*: *fāber*, artisan; *magister*, master.—Like *TEMPLUM*: *bellum*, war; *regnum*, kingdom.

3. **Paradigms.**—Observe

- 1) That *puer* differs in declension from *servus* only in dropping the endings *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc.: Nom. *puer* for *puērus*, Voc. *puer* for *puēre*.
- 2) That *ager* differs from *puer* only in dropping *e* before *r*.
- 3) That *templum*, as a neuter noun, has the Nom., Accus., and Voc. alike, ending in the plural in *a*. See 38, 3.

## EXERCISE VI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dōnūm, ī, n.	gift.
Gēnēr, gēnērī, m.	son-in-law.
Libēr, librī, m.	book.
Ocūlūs, ī, m.	eye.
Praeceptūm, ī, n.	rule, precept.
Sōcēr, sōcērī, m.	father-in-law.
Tyrannūs, ī, m.	tyrant.
Verbūm, ī, n.	word.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Ocūlus, ocūli, ocūlo, ocūlum, ocūle, oculōrum, ocūlis, ocūlos.
2. Socer, socēri, socēro, socērum, socerōrum, socēris, socēros.
3. Servi, tyranni.
4. Puēri, genēri.
5. Agri, libri.
6. Templi, doni.
7. Servo, tyranno.
8. Puērum, genērum.
9. Agrōrum, librōrum.
10. Templa, dona.
11. Servum, servos.
12. Genēri, generōrum.
13. Agri, agrō-

rum. 14. Dono, donis. 15. Verbum, praeceptum. 16. Verbi, praecepti.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. The slave, the slaves. 2. For the slave, for the slaves.
3. Of the slave, of the slaves. 4. Of the father-in-law, of the son-in-law.
5. Of the fathers-in-law, of the sons-in-law. 6. For the fathers-in-law, for the sons-in-law.
7. The boy, the field. 8. The boys, the fields. 9. The gift, the gifts.
10. With the gift, with the gifts. 11. The tyrant, the boy, the book, the precept.
12. Of the tyrant, of the boy, of the book, of the precept.

## SECOND DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

### RULE II.—Appositives.

363. An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE:<sup>1</sup>

*Cluilius rex mōritur, Cluilius the king dies.* Liv. *Urbes Carthāgo atque Nūmantia, the cities Carthage and Numantia.* Cic.

### I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

In parsing a Noun, Adjective, or Pronoun,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Decline<sup>2</sup> it.
3. Give its Gender, Number, Case, &c.
4. Give its Syntax,<sup>3</sup> and the Rule for it.

<sup>1</sup> A noun or pronoun used to explain or identify another noun or pronoun, denoting the same person or thing, is called an *appositive*; as, *Cluilius rex*, Cluilius the king. Here *rex*, the king, is the appositive, showing the rank or office of Cluilius,— *Cluilius the king*. The noun or pronoun to which the appositive is added — *Cluilius* in the example — is called the *subject* of the appositive.

<sup>2</sup> Adjectives in the Comparative or in the Superlative degree (160) should also be compared (162).

<sup>3</sup> By the *Syntax* of a word is meant the Grammatical construction of it. Thus we give the Syntax of *regina*, under the Model, by stating that it is in apposition with its subject, *Artemisia*.

## M O D E L.

*Artēmisiā rēgīnā, Artemisia the queen.*

*Regīna* is a noun (31) of the First Declension (42), as it has *ae* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *regīn-* (41). Singular: *regīna, regīnae, regīnae, regīnam, regīnā, regīnā*. Plural: *regīnae, regīnārum, regīnis, regīnas, regīnae, regīnis*. It is of the Feminine gender, as the names of females are feminine by 35, II. 1. It is in the Nominative Singular, in apposition with its subject *Artemisia*, with which it agrees in *case*, according to Rule II.: “An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE.”

## EXERCISE VII.

## I. Vocabulary.

Cāiūs, iī, m.	<i>Caius</i> , a proper name.
Filiā, ae, f.	<i>daughter</i> .
Hastā, ae, f.	<i>spear</i> .
Pisistrātūs, ī, m.	<i>Pisistratus</i> , Tyrant of Athens.
Rāmūs, ī, m.	<i>branch</i> .
Rēgīnā, ae, f.	<i>queen</i> .
Tulliā, ae, f.	<i>Tullia</i> , a proper name.
Victōria, ae, f.	<i>Victoria</i> , Queen of England.

## II. Translate into English.

1. Ramus, hastā. 2. Rami, hastae. 3. Ramo, hastae.
4. Ramum, hastam. 5. Ramo, hastā. 6. Ramōrum, hastārum.
7. Ramis, hastis. 8. Ramos, hastas. 9. Tyranni, tyrannōrum.
10. Verbum, verba. 11. Verbo, verbis.
12. Templum, templā. 13. Templi, templōrum. 14. Pisistrātus tyrannus.<sup>1</sup>
15. Pisistrati tyranni. 16. Pisistrato tyranno.
17. Tulliā filiā. 18. Tulliae filiae. 19. Tulliam filiam.

## II. Translate into Latin.

1. The tyrant, the crown. 2. The tyrants, the crowns.

<sup>1</sup> *Tyrannus* is an appositive, in the Nominative, in agreement with its subject, *Pisistratus*, according to Rule II. 363.

3. Of the tyrant, of the crown. 4. Of the tyrants, of the crowns. 5. To the tyrant, to the crown. 6. To the tyrants, to the crowns. 7. The book, the books. 8. With the book, with the books. 9. Of Pisistratus, for Pisistratus. 10. Of the queen, for the queen. 11. Caius the slave.<sup>1</sup> 12. Of Caius the slave. 13. For Caius the slave. 14. Victoria the queen. 15. For Victoria the queen. 16. Of Victoria the queen.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

**48.** Nouns of the third declension end in

**a, e, i, o, y, c, l, n, r, s, t, x.**

**I. MASCULINE ENDINGS:<sup>2</sup>**

o, or, os, er, es *increasing in the genitive.*

**II. FEMININE ENDINGS:**

as, is, ys, x, es *not increasing in the genitive; s preceded by a consonant.*

**III. NEUTER ENDINGS:**

a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us.

**49.** Nouns of this declension may be divided into two classes:

**I.** Nouns which have a case-ending in the Nominative Singular. These all end in *e, s, or x.*

**II.** Nouns which have no case-ending in the Nominative Singular.

In Class II., the Nom. Sing. is either the same as the stem, or is formed from it by dropping or changing one or more letters of the stem: *consul*, Gen. *consūlis*; stem, *consul*, a consul: *leo*, *leōnis*; stem, *leon* (Nom. drops *n*), lion: *carmen*, *carminis*; stem, *carmin* (Nom. changes *i* to *en*), song.

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<sup>1</sup> See Rule II. 363.

<sup>2</sup> That is, nouns with these endings are masculine.

## 50. CLASS I.—WITH NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **es**, **is**, **s** *impure*,<sup>1</sup> and **x**:—*with stem unchanged in Nominative.*

Nubes, <i>f.</i>	Avis, <i>f.</i>	Urbs, <i>f.</i>	Rex, <i>m.</i>
<i>cloud.</i>	<i>bird.</i>	<i>city.</i>	<i>king.</i>

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> nūbēs	āvīs	urbs	rex <sup>2</sup>
<i>G.</i> nubīs	avīs	urbīs	rēgīs
<i>D.</i> nubī	avī	urbī	regī
<i>A.</i> nubēm	avēm	urbēm	regēm
<i>V.</i> nubēs	avīs	urbs	rex
<i>A.</i> nubē	avē	urbē	regē

## PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
<i>G.</i> nubiūm	aviūm	urbibiūm	regibiūm
<i>D.</i> nubibūs	avibūs	urbibūs	regibūs
<i>A.</i> nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
<i>V.</i> nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
<i>A.</i> nubibūs.	avibūs.	urbibūs.	regibūs.

II. Nouns in **es**, **is**, **s** *impure*, and **x**:—*with stem changed in Nominative.*

Miles, <i>m.</i>	Lapis, <i>m.</i>	Ars, <i>f.</i>	Judex, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>
<i>soldier.</i>	<i>stone.</i>	<i>art.</i>	<i>judge.</i>

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> milēs	lāpis	ars	jūdex <sup>2</sup>
<i>G.</i> milītīs	lapīdīs	artīs	judīcīs
<i>D.</i> milītī	lapīdī	artī	judīcī
<i>A.</i> milītēm	lapīdēm	artēm	judīcēm
<i>V.</i> milēs	lāpis	ars	judex
<i>A.</i> milītē	lapīdē	artē	judīcē

## PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> milītēs	lapīdēs	artēs	judīcēs
<i>G.</i> milītūm	lapīdūm	artūm	judīcūm

<sup>1</sup> *Impure*; i.e., preceded by a consonant.

<sup>2</sup> X in rex = gs; g belonging to the stem, and s being the Nom. ending: but in judex, x = cs; c belonging to the stem, and s being the Nom. ending.

<i>D.</i> militibūs	lapidibūs	artibūs	judicibūs
<i>A.</i> milītēs	lapidēs	artēs	judicēs
<i>V.</i> milītēs	lapidēs	artēs	judicēs
<i>A.</i> militibūs.	lapidibūs.	artibūs.	judicibūs.

III. Nouns in **as, os, us, and e:**—*those in as, os, and us with stem changed, those in e with stem unchanged.*

Civitas, <i>f.</i>	Nepos, <i>m.</i>	Virtus, <i>f.</i>	Mare, <i>n.</i>
state.	grandson.	virtue.	sea.

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> cīvītās	něpōs	virtūs	märē
<i>G.</i> civitātīs	nepōtīs	virtūtīs	marīs
<i>D.</i> civitātī	nepōtī	virtūtī	marī
<i>A.</i> civitātēm	nepōtēm	virtūtēm	marē
<i>V.</i> civitās	něpōs	virtūs	marē
<i>A.</i> civitātē	nepōtē	virtūtē	marī <sup>2</sup>

## PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> civitātēs	nepōtēs	virtūtēs	mariā
<i>G.</i> civitātūm <sup>1</sup>	nepōtūm	virtūtūm	marītūm
<i>D.</i> civitātībūs	nepotībūs	virtutībūs	marībūs
<i>A.</i> civitātēs	nepōtēs	virtūtēs	mariā
<i>V.</i> civitātēs	nepōtēs	virtūtēs	mariā
<i>A.</i> civitātībūs.	nepotībūs.	virtutībūs.	marībūs.

## 51. CLASS II.—WITHOUT NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **l** and **r:**—*with stem unchanged in Nominate.*

Sol, <i>m.</i>	Consul, <i>m.</i>	Passer, <i>m.</i>	Vultur, <i>m.</i>
sun.	consul.	sparrow.	vulture.

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> sōl	consūl	passēr	vultūr
<i>G.</i> sōlīs	consūlīs	passērīs	vultūrīs
<i>D.</i> sōlī	consūlī	passērī	vultūrī
<i>A.</i> sōlēm	consūlēm	passērēm	vultūrēm
<i>V.</i> sōl	consūl	passēr	vultūr
<i>A.</i> sōlē	consūlē	passērē	vultūrē

## PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> sōlēs	consūlēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
<i>G.</i>	consūlūm	passērūm	vultūrūm
<i>D.</i> sōlībūs	consūlībūs	passērībūs	vultūrībūs

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes civitatiūm.<sup>2</sup> Sometimes mare in poetry.

<i>A.</i> sōlēs	consūlēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
<i>V.</i> sōlēs	consūlēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
<i>A.</i> sōlībūs.	consulībūs.	passerībūs.	vulturībūs.

II. Nouns in **o** and **r**:—with stem changed in *Nominative*.

Leo, <i>m.</i> <i>lion.</i>	Virgo, <i>f.</i> <i>maiden.</i>	Pater, <i>m.</i> <i>father.</i>	Pastor, <i>m.</i> <i>shepherd.</i>
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SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> leo	virgo	pātēr	pastōr
<i>G.</i> leōnīs	virgīnīs	pātřīs	pastōrīs
<i>D.</i> leōnī	virgīnī	pātřī	pastōrī
<i>A.</i> leōnēm	virgīnēm	pātřēm	pastōrēm
<i>V.</i> leo	virgo	pātēr	pastōr
<i>A.</i> leōně	virgīně	pātřě	pastōrě

PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> leōnēs	virgīnēs	patrēs	pastōrēs
<i>G.</i> leōnūm	virgīnūm	patrūm	pastōrūm
<i>D.</i> leonībūs	virgīnībūs	patrībūs	pastorībūs
<i>A.</i> leōnēs	virgīnēs	patrēs	pastōrēs
<i>V.</i> leōnēs	virgīnēs	patrēs	pastōrēs
<i>A.</i> leonībūs.	virginībūs.	patrībūs.	pastorībūs.

III. Nouns in **en**, **us**, and **ut**:—with stem changed in *Nominative*.

Carmen, <i>n.</i> <i>song.</i>	Opus, <i>n.</i> <i>work.</i>	Corpus, <i>n.</i> <i>body.</i>	Capūt, <i>n.</i> <i>head.</i>
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SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> carmēn	öpūs	corpūs	cāpūt
<i>G.</i> carmīnīs	opērīs	corpōrīs	capītīs
<i>D.</i> carmīnī	opērī	corpōrī	capītī
<i>A.</i> carmēn	öpūs	corpūs	cāpūt
<i>V.</i> carmēn	opūs	corpūs	cāpūt
<i>A.</i> carmīně	opērē	corpōrē	capītē

PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> carmīnă	opēră	corpōră	capītă
<i>G.</i> carmīnūm	opērūm	corpōrūm	capītūm
<i>D.</i> carminībūs	operībūs	corporībūs	capitībūs
<i>A.</i> carmīnă	opēră	corpōră	capītă
<i>V.</i> carmīnă	opēră	corpōră	capītă
<i>A.</i> carminībūs.	operībūs.	corporībūs.	capitībūs.

**52. Case-Endings.**—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen,

1. That the nouns belonging to Class II. differ from those of Class I. only in taking no case-ending in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.
2. That all nouns of both classes are declined with the following

*Case-Endings.*

SINGULAR.

Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
<i>Nom.</i> s <sup>1</sup> (es, is) —— <sup>2</sup>	č —— <sup>2</sup>
<i>Gen.</i> īs	īs
<i>Dat.</i> ī	ī
<i>Acc.</i> īm (īm) <sup>3</sup>	like Nom.
<i>Voc.</i> like Nom.	“ “
<i>Abl.</i> č, ī	č, ī

PLURAL.

Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
<i>Nom.</i> čs	ă, iă
<i>Gen.</i> īm, iūm	ūm, iūm
<i>Dat.</i> ībūs	ībūs
<i>Acc.</i> čs	ă, iă
<i>Voc.</i> čs	ă, iă
<i>Abl.</i> ībūs.	ībūs.

**53. Declension.**—To apply these endings in declension, we must know, besides the Nominative Singular,

1. *The Gender*, as that shows which set of endings must be used.

2. *The Genitive Singular* (or some oblique case), as that contains the *stem* (41) to which these endings must be added.

<sup>1</sup> In nouns in *x* (= es or gs), *s* is the case-ending, and the *c* or *g* belongs to the stem.

<sup>2</sup> The dash here implies that the case-ending is sometimes wanting, as in all nouns of Class II.

<sup>3</sup> The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

## 54. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE:

## Class I.

Rūpes,	<i>Gen.</i> rupis, f.	rock;	hos̄p̄es,	<i>Gen.</i> hosp̄t̄is, m.	guest.
vestis,	vestis, f.	garment;	cusp̄is,	cusp̄d̄is, f.	spear.
trabs,	trābis, f.	beam;	mons,	montis, m.	mountain.
lex,	lēgis, f.	law;	āpex,	ap̄c̄is, m.	summit.
libertas,	libertāt̄is, f.	liberty;	sālus,	salūt̄is, f.	safety.
sedile,	sedilis, n.	seat;			

## Class II.

Exsul,	<i>Gen.</i> exsūlis, m. and f.	exile;	dōlor,	<i>Gen.</i> dolōris, m.	pain.
actio,	actiōnis, f.	action;	imāgo,	imagiñis, f.	image.
anser,	ansēris, m.	goose;	frāter,	fratris, m.	brother.
nōmen,	nomiñis, n.	name;	tempus,	tempōris, n.	time.

## RULE XVI.—Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:<sup>1</sup>

Cătōnis ūrātiōnes, *Cato's orations.* Cic. Castra hostium, *the camp of the enemy.* Liv. Mors Hămilcăris, *the death of Hamilcar.* Liv.

## MODEL FOR PARSING.

Cătōn̄is ūrātiōn̄es, *Cato's orations.*

*Catōnis* is a proper noun, as it is the name of a person (31, 1). It is of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40); of Class II., as it has no Nominative Ending (49, II. and 51, II.): STEM, *Catōn* (41); Nom. *Cato* (*n* dropped, 49, II.). Singu-

<sup>1</sup> The Appositive (363, p. 15) and this qualifying Genitive resemble each other in the fact that they both qualify the meaning of another noun: *Cluilius rex*, Cluilius the king; *Catōnis oratiōnes*, Cato's orations, or the orations of Cato. Here the Appositive *rex* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of Cluilius by showing *what* Cluilius is meant,—*Cluilius the king*. In a similar manner, the Genitive *Catōnis* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of *oratiōnes* by showing *what* orations are meant,—*the orations of Cato*. Yet the Appositive and the Genitive are readily distinguished by the fact that the former qualifies a noun denoting the *same* person or

lar:<sup>1</sup> *Cato, Catōnis, Catōni, Catōnem, Cato, Catōne*. It is of the Masculine gender, as the names of males are masculine by 35, I. 1. It is in the Genitive Singular, depending upon *oratiōnes*, according to Rule XVI.: “Any noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive.”

THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.—CLASS I.<sup>2</sup>

## EXERCISE VIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Civis, cīvīs, m. and f.</i>	<i>citizen.</i>
<i>Lex, lēgīs, f.</i>	<i>law.</i>
<i>Mors, mortīs, f.</i>	<i>death.</i>
<i>Pax, pācīs, f.</i>	<i>peace.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Nubis, nubium. 2. Nubem, nubes. 3. Avis, aves.
4. Avi, avibus. 5. Urbs, urbes. 6. Urbi, urbibus. 7. Rex, reges. 8. Regis, regum. 9. Nubēs, milēs. 10. Nubis, militis. 11. Nubem, militem. 12. Rex, judex. 13. Regis, judicis. 14. Reges, judices. 15. Civitas, civitates.
16. Virtus, virtutes. 17. Mors regis.<sup>3</sup> 18. Morte regis.
19. Mortes regum. 20. Virtus judicis. 21. Pacis gloriā.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The citizen, to the citizen, of the citizen, of citizens, for citizens. 2. A cloud, clouds, of a cloud, of clouds, with a cloud, with clouds. 3. A king, a law. 4. Kings, laws.

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thing as itself, while the Genitive qualifies a noun denoting a *different* person or thing. Thus, in the examples above, *Cluilius* and the Appositive *rex* denote the *same* person; while *oratiōnes* and the Genitive *Catōnis* denote entirely *different* objects.

<sup>1</sup> As *Cato* is the name of a person, the Plural is seldom used.

<sup>2</sup> This exercise furnishes practice in the declension of nouns belonging to Class I. of the Third Declension. See 50.

<sup>3</sup> *Regis* is in the Genitive, and qualifies the meaning of *mors*, according to Rule XVI. 395.

5. Of the king, of the law.
6. Of the kings, of the laws.
7. To the king, to the law.
8. To the kings, to the laws.
9. The law of the state.<sup>1</sup>
10. The laws of the state.



### THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.—CLASS II. PREPOSITIONS.

#### RULE XXXII.—Cases with Prepositions.

**432.** The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions.<sup>2</sup>

Ad *amicum* scripsi, *I have written to a friend.* Cic. In *cūriam*, *into the senate-house.* Liv. In *Italiā*,<sup>3</sup> *in Italy.* Nep. Pro *castris*, *before the camp.*

#### MODEL FOR PARSING.

Ad *amicūm*, *To a friend.*

*Amīcum* is a noun (31) of the Second Declension (45), as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *amīc* (41). Singular: *amīcus*, *amīci*, *amīco*, *amīcum*, *amīce*, *amīco*. Plural: *amīci*, *amicōrum*, *amicis*, *amicos*, *amīci*, *amicis*. It is of the Masculine gender by 45, is in the Accusative Singular, and is used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII.: “The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions.” The Accusative is used with *ad*.

<sup>1</sup> The Latin word for *of the state* will be in the Genitive, according to Rule XVI. 395.

<sup>2</sup> The Preposition is the part of speech which shows the relations of objects to each other: *in Italia esse*, to be in Italy; *ante me*, before me. Here *in* and *ante* are prepositions. In the Vocabularies, each preposition, as it occurs, will be marked as such; and the case which may be used with it will be specified. It has not been thought advisable at this early stage of the course to burden the memory of the learner with a list of prepositions and their cases.

<sup>3</sup> Here the Ablative *Italia* is used with *in*; though, in the second example, the Accusative *curiam* is used with the same preposition. The rule is, that the Latin preposition *in* is used with the *Accusative* when it means *into*, and with the *Ablative* when it means *in*.

## EXERCISE IX.

## I. Vocabulary.

Ad, prep. with acc.	to, towards.
Cicērō, Cicērōnīs, m.	Cicero, the Roman orator.
Consūl, consūlis, m.	consul. <sup>1</sup>
Contrā, prep. with acc.	against, contrary to.
Exsūl, exsūlis, m. and f.	exile.
Frāter, frātrīs, m.	brother.
Nōmēn, nōmīnīs, n.	name.
Orātiō, orātiōnīs, f.	oration, speech.
Orātōr, orātōrīs, m.	orator.
Victōr, victōrīs, m.	victor, conqueror.

## II. Translate into English.

1. Leo, leōnis, leōnes. 2. Virgo, virgōnis, virgōnes. 3. Solis, solem, soles. 4. Consūlis, consūlem, consūles. 5. Solībus, consulībus. 6. Passēris, vultūris. 7. Passērum, vultūrum. 8. Patri, pastōri. 9. Patres, pastōres. 10. Carmen, carmīna. 11. Caput, capīta. 12. Opēris, corpōris. 13. Cicerōnis<sup>2</sup> oratio. 14. Cicerōnis oratiōnes. 15. Oratiōne consūlis. 16. Ad gloriam.<sup>3</sup> 17. Contra regem.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. The exile, the exiles. 2. For the exile, for the exiles. 3. Of an exile, of the exiles. 4. The shepherd, the orator. 5. Of shepherds, of orators. 6. Shepherds, orators. 7. Of a shepherd, of an orator. 8. A song, a name. 9. Songs,

<sup>1</sup> The *consuls* were joint presidents of the Roman commonwealth. They were elected annually, and were two in number.

<sup>2</sup> See Rule XVI. 395, and Model.

<sup>3</sup> The Accusative *gloriam* is here used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII. 432.

- names. 10. Of songs, of names. 11. Father, brother.  
 12. To<sup>1</sup> the father, to the brother. 13. Contrary to the  
 law.<sup>2</sup> 14. Contrary to the laws of the state.



#### FOURTH DECLENSION.

**116.** Nouns of the fourth declension end in  
**us**, — *masculine*; **u**, — *neuter*.

They are declined as follows:

Fructus, <i>fruit</i> .	Cornu, <i>horn</i> .	Case-Endings.
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**SINGULAR.**

N. fructūs	cornū	ūs	ū
G. fructūs	cornūs	ūs	ūs
D. fructū	cornū	ūī	ū
A. fructūm	cornū	ūm	ū
V. fructūs	cornū	ūs	ū
A. fructū	cornū	ū	ū

**PLURAL.**

N. fructūs	cornūā	ūs	uā
G. fructūm	cornūām	ūām	uām
D. fructūbūs	cornūbūs	ūbūs (ūbūs)	ūbūs (ūbūs)
A. fructūs	cornūā	ūs	uā
V. fructūs	cornūā	ūs	uā
A. fructūbūs.	cornūbūs.	ūbūs (ūbūs).	ūbūs (ūbūs).

**1. Case-Endings.**—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

**2. Examples for Practice.**—*Cantus* song; *currus*, chariot; *cursus*, course; *versus*, verse; *gēnu*, knee.

<sup>1</sup> *To* should still be regarded as a sign of the Dative, though it may sometimes be rendered by the preposition *ad*.

<sup>2</sup> See Rule XXXII, 432. The words *contrary to* are to be rendered by a single Latin preposition.



## EXERCISE X.

## I. Vocabulary.

Adventūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>arrival, approach.</i>
Antē, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>before.</i>
Caesār, Caesāris, <i>m.</i>	<i>Caesar, a Roman surname.</i>
Cantūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>singing, song.</i>
Conspectūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>sight, presence.</i>
Exercitūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>army.</i>
Hostīs, hostīs, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>enemy.</i>
Impētūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>attack.</i>
In, <i>prep.</i>	<i>into with acc., in with abl.</i>
Lusciniā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>nightingale.</i>
Ocēasūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>the setting, as of the sun.</i>
Post, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>after.</i>
Ver, vēris, <i>n.</i>	<i>spring.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Fructus, cantus.
2. Fructibus, cantibus.
3. Cantus lusciniac.<sup>1</sup>
4. Cantu lusciniae.
5. Cantibus lusciniārum.
6. Adventus veris.
7. Post adventum<sup>2</sup> veris.<sup>1</sup>
8. Solis occāsus.
9. Post solis occāsum.
10. Caesāris adventu.
11. Ante adventum Caesāris.
12. Impētus hostium.
13. Impētu hostium.
14. In conspectu exercitus.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. The army, the armies.
2. For the army, for the armies.
3. Of the army, of the armies.
4. The arrival of the army.
5. Before the arrival of the army.
6. After<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Genitive, according to Rule XVI. See p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Used with *post*, according to Rule XXXII. See p. 24.

<sup>3</sup> See Rule XXXII. 432, p. 24. The pupil will remember that the English prepositions, *to*, *for*, *with*, *from*, *by*, are generally rendered into Latin by merely putting the noun in the proper case, i.e. in the Dative for *to* or *for*, and in the Ablative for *with*, *from*, *by*. Other English prepositions, *before*, *after*, *behind*, *between*, etc., are rendered into Latin by corresponding Latin prepositions.

the arrival of the consul. 7. The singing of the nightingale. 8. After the setting of the sun. 9. Before the attack of the enemy. 10. After the attack of the enemy.

### FIFTH DECLENSION.

119. Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, — *feminine*, and are declined as follows:

Dies, <i>day</i> . <sup>1</sup>	Res, <i>thing</i> .	Case-Endings.
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#### SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>G.</i> diēi	rēi	eī
<i>D.</i> diēi	rēi	eī
<i>A.</i> diēm	rēm	ēm
<i>V.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>A.</i> diē	rē	ē

#### PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>G.</i> diērūm	rērūm	ērūm
<i>D.</i> diēbūs	rēbūs	ēbūs
<i>A.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>V.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>A.</i> diēbūs.	rēbūs.	ēbūs.

1. **Case-Endings.**—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

*E* in *ei* is generally short when preceded by a consonant, otherwise long.

2. **Examples for Practice.**<sup>2</sup>—*Acies*, battle-array; *effigies*, effigy; *facies*, face; *series*, series; *species*, form; *spes*, hope.

<sup>1</sup> *Dies*, day, is an exception in Gender, as it is generally *masculine*, though sometimes *feminine* in the singular.

<sup>2</sup> Nouns of this declension, except *dies* and *res*, want, in the Plural, the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative. These cases must, therefore, be omitted in declining these examples.

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

121. Case-Endings of Latin nouns.<sup>1</sup>

## SINGULAR.

Dec. I.	Dec. II.	Dec. III.	Dec. IV.	D. V.
Fem.	Masc., Neut.	M. & F.	Masc.	Fem.
N. ā	ūs — <sup>2</sup>	ūm	s (es, is) <sup>3</sup> — č —	ūs
G. ae	ī	īs	īs	ēs
D. ae	ō	ō	ī	ēi
A. ām	ūm	ūm	ěm (īm)	ěm
V. ā	č —	ūm	like nom.	ū
A. ā	ō	ō	ě (ī)	ēs

## PLURAL.

N. ae	ī	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs
G. ārūm	ōrūm	ōrūm	ūm (īum)	ūm (īum)	ūm	ūm	ērūm
D. īs	īs	īs	ībūs	ībūs	ībūs (ūbūs)	ībūs (ūbūs)	ēbūs
A. ās	ōs	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs
V. ae	ī	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs
A. īs.	īs.	īs.	ībūs	ībūs.	ībūs (ūbūs)	ībūs (ūbūs)	ēbūs

## EXERCISE XI.

## I. Vocabulary.

Aciēs, āciēi, f.	battle-array, army.
Amicūs, ī, m.	friend.
Cibūs, ī, m.	food.
Dē, prep. with abl.	concerning.
Diēs, diēi, m. and f.	day.
Faciēs, faciēi, f.	face, appearance.
Nūmērūs, ī, m.	number, quantity.
Rēs, rēi, f.	thing, affair.
Spēciēs, spēciēi, f.	appearance.
Spēs, spēi, f.	hope.
Victoriā, ae, f.	victory.

<sup>1</sup> This table presents the endings of all nouns in the Latin language, except a few derived from the Greek.

<sup>2</sup> The dash denotes that the case-ending is sometimes wanting : *er* and *ir* in Dec. II., it will be remembered, are not case-endings, but parts of the stem (45, 1).

<sup>3</sup> The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Diēi, diērum, diēbus.
2. Aciēi, aciem, acie.
3. Diem, speciem.
4. Die, specie.
5. Res, spes.
6. Rei, spei.
7. Victoriae spes.
8. Victoriae spe.
9. Diēi horae.
10. Numērus diērum.
11. Gloria, cibus, nubes, cantus, facies.
12. Gloriae, cibi, nubis, cantus, faciēi.
13. Gloriam, cibum, nubem, cantum, faciem.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A day, days.
  2. Of the day, of the days.
  3. For the day, for the days.
  4. The thing, the things.
  5. With the thing, with the things.
  6. Concerning the thing, concerning the things.
  7. Of the thing, of the things.
  8. Concerning the battle-array.
  9. Wisdom, friend, citizen, fruit, hope.
  10. For wisdom, for a citizen, for hope.
- 

C H A P T E R II.

**ADJECTIVES.**

146. The adjective is that part of speech which is used to qualify nouns: *bōnus*, good; *magnus*, great.

The form of the adjective in Latin depends in part upon the gender of the noun which it qualifies; *bonus puer*, a good boy; *bona puella*, a good girl; *bonum tectum*, a good house. Thus *bonus* is the form of the adjective when used with masculine nouns, *bona* with feminine, and *bonum* with neuter.

147. Some adjectives are partly of the first declension and partly of the second, while all the rest are entirely of the third declension.

I. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

148. Adjectives of this class have in the nominative singular the endings:

Masc., Dec. II.      Fem., Dec. I.      Neut., Dec. II.  
**us** —<sup>1</sup>,            **a**,            **um**.

They are declined as follows:

*Bōnus, good.*

SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> bōnūs	bōnā	bōnūm
<i>Gen.</i> bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i> bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Acc.</i> bonūm	bonām	bonūm
<i>Voc.</i> bonē	bonā	bonūm
<i>Abl.</i> bonō	bonā	bonō;

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
bonī	bonōrūm	bonīs	bonōs	bonī	bonīs	bonā	bonā
						bonāe	bonōrūm
						bonā	bonīs
						bonā	bonā
						bonāe	bonā
						bonā	bonīs.

*Liber, free.*

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
libēr	libērī	libērō	libērūm	libēr	libērō	libērā	libērūm
						libērāe	libērī
						libērā	libērō
						libērā	libērūm
						libērāe	libērā
						libērā	libērō;

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
libērī	liberōrūm	libērīs	libērōs	libērī	libērīs	libērā	libērūm
						libērāe	liberōrūm
						libērā	libērīs
						libērā	libērā
						libērāe	libērā
						libērā	libērīs.

<sup>1</sup> The dash indicates that the ending is sometimes wanting. See 45, 1.

Aeger, *sick*.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> aegér	aegrā	aegrām
<i>Gen.</i> aegrī	aegrāe	aegrī
<i>Dat.</i> aegrō	aegrāe	aegrō
<i>Acc.</i> aegrām	aegrām	aegrām
<i>Voc.</i> aeger	aegrā	aegrām
<i>Abl.</i> aegrō	aegrā	aegrō;

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> aegrī	aegrāe	aegrā
<i>Gen.</i> aegrōrām	aegrārām	aegrōrām
<i>Dat.</i> aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs
<i>Acc.</i> aegrōs	aegrās	aegrā
<i>Voc.</i> aegrī	aegrāe	aegrā
<i>Abl.</i> aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs.

1. *Bonus* is declined in the *Masc.* like *servus* of Dec. II. (45), in the *Fem.* like *mensa* of Dec. I. (42), and in the *Neut.* like *templum* of Dec. II. (45).

2. *Liber* differs in declension from *bonus* only in dropping *us* and *e* in the *Nom.* and *Voc.* (45, 3, 1). *Aeger* differs from *liber* only in dropping *e* before *r* (45, 3, 2).

3. Most adjectives in *er* are declined like *aeger*.

## RULE XXXIII.—Agreement of Adjectives.

438. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE:

Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind.*<sup>1</sup> Cic. Vērae ūmicītiae, *true friendships.* Cic. Māgister optimus, *the best teacher.* Cic.

<sup>1</sup> Here the adjective *caeca* is in the feminine gender, in the singular number, and in the nominative case, to agree with *fortūna*. It is declined like **BONUS**: *caecus, caeca, caecum*.

## MODEL FOR PARSING.

Vērae āmīcītīiae, *True friendships.*

*Verae* is an adjective (146) of the First and Second Declensions (147): STEM, *ver* (41, 148, 1). Singular: N. *verus*, *verā*, *verum*; G. *veri*, *verae*, *veri*; D. *vero*, *verae*, *vero*; A. *verum*, *veram*, *verum*; V. *vere*, *verū*, *verum*; A. *vero*, *verā*, *vero*. Plural: N. *veri*, *verae*, *vera*; G. *verōrum*, *verārum*, *verōrum*; D. *veris*, *veris*, *veris*; A. *veros*, *veras*, *vera*; V. *veri*, *verae*, *vera*; A. *veris*, *veris*, *veris*. It is in the Nominate Plural Feminine, and agrees with its noun *amicitiae*, according to Rule XXXIII: “An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GEN-  
DER, NUMBER, and CASE.”

## EXERCISE XII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Annūlūs, ī, m.	ring.
Aureūs, ā, ūm, <sup>1</sup>	golden.
Beātūs, ā, ūm,	happy, blessed.
Bōnūs, ā, ūm,	good.
Egrēgiūs, ā, ūm,	distinguished.
Fidūs, ā, ūm,	faithful.
Grātūs, ā, ūm,	acceptable, pleasing.
Magnūs, ā, ūm,	great.
Multūs, ā, ūm,	much, many.
Puellā, ae, f.	girl.
Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm,	beautiful.
Rēgīnā, ae, f.	queen.
Rēgnūm, ī, n.	kingdom.
Vērūs, ā, ūm,	true.
Vītā, ae, f.	life.

<sup>1</sup> The endings *a* and *um* belong respectively to the feminine and to the neuter. Thus *aureus*, *aurea*, *aureum*, like *bonus*, 148.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amīcus fidus.<sup>1</sup>
2. Amīci fidi.
3. Amīco fido.
4. Amīcum fidum.
5. Amīce fide.
6. Amicōrum fidōrum.
7. Amīcis fidis.
8. Amīcos fidos.
9. Corōnā aureā.
10. Corōnae aureae.
11. Corōnam auream.
12. Corōnā aureā.
13. Coronārum aureārum.
14. Corōnis aureis.
15. Coronās aureas.
16. Donum gratum.
17. Doni grati.
18. Dono grato.
19. Dona grata.
20. Donōrum gratōrum.
21. Donis gratis.
22. Ager pulcher.
23. Puellā pulchrā.
24. Donum pulchrum.
25. Agri pulchri.
26. Puellae pulchrae.
27. Dona pulchra.
28. Beātā vitā.
29. Aureus annūlus.
30. Aurei annūli.
31. Magnā gloriā.
32. Egregiā victoria.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A true<sup>2</sup> friend.
2. The true<sup>2</sup> friends.
3. For a true friend.
4. For true friends.
5. Of the true friend.
6. Of true friends.
7. True glory.
8. With true glory.
9. Of true glory.
10. An acceptable word.
11. Acceptable words.
12. With acceptable words.
13. Of acceptable words.
14. A beautiful book.
15. The beautiful books.
16. With a beautiful book.
17. Of beautiful books.
18. The beautiful queen.
19. The crown of the beautiful queen.
20. The beautiful crown of the queen.
21. A good king, a good queen, a good kingdom.
22. The brothers of the good king.

<sup>1</sup> In Latin the adjective generally follows its noun, as in this example; though sometimes it precedes it, as in English. When emphatic, the adjective is placed before its noun; as, *Verae amicitiae*, true friendships. *Fidus* agrees with *amicus*, according to Rule XXXIII.

<sup>2</sup> Be sure and put the adjective in the right form to agree with its noun, according to Rule XXXIII.

## II. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

150. Adjectives of the third declension may be divided into three classes:

I. Those which have in the nominative singular three different forms,—one for each gender.

II. Those which have two forms,—the masculine and feminine being the same.

III. Those which have but one form,—the same for all genders.

151. I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS of this declension have in the nominative singular:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<b>er,</b>	<b>is,</b>	<b>e.</b>

They are declined as follows:

*Acer, sharp.*

SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N. acér</i>	<i>acr̄is</i>	<i>acr̄ō</i>
<i>G. acr̄is</i>	<i>acr̄is</i>	<i>acr̄is</i>
<i>D. acr̄i</i>	<i>acr̄i</i>	<i>acr̄i</i>
<i>A. acr̄em</i>	<i>acr̄em</i>	<i>acr̄ō</i>
<i>V. acér</i>	<i>acr̄is</i>	<i>acr̄ō</i>
<i>A. acr̄i</i>	<i>acr̄i</i>	<i>acr̄i;</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. acr̄es</i>	<i>acr̄es</i>	<i>acr̄iā</i>
<i>G. acr̄ium</i>	<i>acr̄ium</i>	<i>acr̄ium</i>
<i>D. acr̄ibūs</i>	<i>acr̄ibūs</i>	<i>acr̄ibūs</i>
<i>A. acr̄es</i>	<i>acr̄es</i>	<i>acr̄iā</i>
<i>V. acr̄es</i>	<i>acr̄es</i>	<i>acr̄iā</i>
<i>A. acr̄ibūs</i>	<i>acr̄ibūs</i>	<i>acr̄ibūs.</i>

152. II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS have in the nominative singular:

M. and F.	Neut.
1. <b>is</b>	<b>e,</b> for positives.
2. <b>ior (or)</b>	<b>ius (us),</b> for comparatives.

They are declined as follows:

Tristis, <i>sad.</i>	Tristior, <i>more sad.</i> <sup>1</sup>
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SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. tristis	tristē	N. tristiōr	tristiōs
G. tristis	tristīs	G. tristiōrīs	tristiōrīs
D. tristi	tristi	D. tristiōrī	tristiōrī
A. tristēm	tristē	A. tristiōrēm	tristiōs
V. tristis	tristē	V. tristiōr	tristiōs
A. tristi	tristi;	A. tristiōrē (ī);	tristiōrē (ī);

PLURAL.

N. tristes	tristiā	N. tristiōrēs	tristiōrā
G. tristiōrūm	tristiōrūm	G. tristiōrūm	tristiōrūm
D. tristiōrībūs	tristiōrībūs	D. tristiōrībūs	tristiōrībūs
A. tristes	tristiā	A. tristiōrēs	tristiōrā
V. tristes	tristiā	V. tristiōrēs	tristiōrā
A. tristiōrībūs	tristiōrībūs.	A. tristiōrībūs	tristiōrībūs.

153. III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.—All other adjectives have but one form in the nominative singular for all genders. They generally end in *s* or *x*, sometimes in *l* or *r*, and are declined in the main like nouns of the same endings. The following are examples:

Felix, <i>happy.</i>	Prudens, <i>prudent.</i>
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SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. felix	felix	N. prudens	prudens
G. felicīs	felicīs	G. prudentīs	prudentīs
D. felicī	felicī	D. prudentī	prudentī
A. felicēm	felix	A. prudentēm	prudens
V. felix	felix	V. prudens	prudens
A. felicē (ī)	felicē (ī);	A. prudentē (ī)	prudentē (ī);

<sup>1</sup> Comparative. See 160.

## PLURAL.

<i>N. felicēs</i>	<i>feliciā</i>	<i>N. prudentēs</i>	<i>prudentiā</i>
<i>G. feliciūm</i>	<i>feliciūm</i>	<i>G. prudentiūm</i>	<i>prudentiūm</i>
<i>D. felicībūs</i>	<i>felicībūs</i>	<i>D. prudentībūs</i>	<i>prudentībūs</i>
<i>A. felicēs</i>	<i>feliciā</i>	<i>A. prudentēs</i>	<i>prudentiā</i>
<i>V. felicēs</i>	<i>feliciā</i>	<i>V. prudentēs</i>	<i>prudentiā</i>
<i>A. felicībūs.</i>	<i>felicībūs.</i>	<i>A. prudentībūs</i>	<i>prudentībūs.</i>

## EXERCISE XIII.

## I. Vocabulary.

<i>Acēr, ācrīs, ācrē,</i>	<i>sharp, severe.</i>
<i>Anīmāl, ānīmālis, n.</i>	<i>animal.</i>
<i>Brēvīs, ē,</i>	<i>short, brief.</i>
<i>Crūdēlis, č,</i>	<i>cruel.</i>
<i>Dōlōr, dōlōrīs, m.</i>	<i>pain, grief.</i>
<i>Dux, dūcīs, m.</i>	<i>leader.</i>
<i>Fertilīs, č,</i>	<i>fertile.</i>
<i>Fortīs, č,</i>	<i>brave.</i>
<i>Nāvālis, č,</i>	<i>naval.</i>
<i>Omnīs, č,</i>	<i>every, all, whole.</i>
<i>Pugnā, ae, f.</i>	<i>battle.</i>
<i>Sāpiens, sāpientīs,</i>	<i>wise.</i>
<i>Singūlārīs, č,</i>	<i>singular, remarkable.</i>
<i>Utilīs, č,</i>	<i>useful.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Dolor acer.
2. Dolores acres.
3. Lex acris.
4. Legibus aceribus.
5. Hostis crudēlis.
6. Hostem crudēlem.
7. Miles fortis.
8. Virtus milītis<sup>1</sup> fortis.
9. Virtūte milītum<sup>1</sup> fortium.
10. Ager fertīlis.
11. In agro fertīli.
12. Agros fertīles.
13. In agris fertīlibus.
14. Post vitam brevem.
15. Pugnae navāles.
16. Post pugnas navāles.
17. Singulāris virtus.
18. Singulāri virtūte.
19. Omne animal.
20. Omnia animalia.

<sup>1</sup> Genitive, according to Rule XVI.



III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A useful citizen.
2. Of useful citizens.
3. For a useful citizen.
4. For useful citizens.
5. Of a useful citizen.
6. The wise judge.
7. Wise judges.
8. For the wise judge.
9. For wise judges.
10. Brave soldiers.
11. For brave soldiers.
12. A brave soldier.
13. Of the brave soldier.
14. The brave leader.
15. Brave leaders.
16. The word of the brave leader.
17. By the words of the brave leader.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

160. Adjectives have three forms to denote different degrees of quality. They are usually called the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative degree: *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*,<sup>1</sup> high, higher, highest.

Comparatives and superlatives are sometimes best rendered into English by *too* and *very*, instead of *more* and *most*: *doctus*, learned; *doctior*, more learned, or too learned; *doctissimus*, most learned, or very learned.

161. The Latin, like the English, has two modes of comparison:

- I. *Terminational Comparison*—by endings.
- II. *Adverbial Comparison*—by adverbs.

## I. TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON.

162. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

Comparative.			Superlative.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
iōr,	iōr,	iūs.	issimūs,	issimā,	issimūm.

<sup>1</sup> Each of these forms of the adjective is declined. Thus *altus* and *altissimus* are declined like *bonus*, 148: *altus*, *a*, *um*; *alti*, *ae*, *i*, etc.; *altissimi*, *a*, *um*; *altissimi*, *ae*, *i*, etc. *Altior* is declined like *tristior*, 152: *altior*, *altius*; *altioris*, etc.

## EXAMPLES.

Altus, altior, altissimus: *high, higher, highest.*  
lēvis, levior, levissimus: *light, lighter, lightest.*

## II. ADVERBIAL COMPARISON.

170. Adjectives which want the terminational comparison form the comparative and superlative, when their signification requires it, by prefixing the adverbs *māgis*, more, and *maxime*, most, to the positive:

Arduus, *māgis arduus, maxime arduus.*  
*Arduous, more arduous, most arduous.*

## MODEL FOR PARSING.

Orātōr clāriōr, *A more renowned orator.*

*Clarior* is an adjective (146) in the Comparative degree (160, 162), from the positive *clarus*, which is of the First and Second Declensions (148). Positive, *clārus*; STEM, *clār*; Comparative, *clāriōr*; Superlative, *clarissimus*. *Clarior* is an adjective of the Third Declension, declined like *tristior* (152). Singular: N. *clarior, clarius*; G. *clariōris, clariōris*, etc.<sup>1</sup> It is in the Nominative Singular Masculine, and agrees with its noun *orātor*, according to Rule XXXIII.<sup>2</sup>

## EXERCISE XIV.

## I. Vocabulary.

Altūs, ā, ūm,	<i>high, lofty.</i>
Clārūs, ā, ūm,	<i>distinguished, renowned.</i>
Intēr, prep. with acc.	<i>among, in the midst of.</i>
Mons, montīs, m.	<i>mountain.</i>

~~II. Translate into English.~~

1. Orātōr clarus. 2. Orātōr clarior.<sup>3</sup> 3. Orātōr clarissimus. 4. Oratōres clari. 5. Oratōres clariōres.<sup>3</sup> 6. Ora-

<sup>1</sup> Decline through all the cases of both numbers.

<sup>2</sup> Give the Rule.

<sup>3</sup> Declined like *tristior*, 152. Comparatives and superlatives, as well as positives, must agree with their nouns, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

tōres clarissimi. 7. Beāta vita. 8. Beator vita. 9. Beatisima vita. 10. Donum gratum. 11. Donum gratius. 12. Donum gratissimum. 13. Dona grata. 14. Dona gratiora. 15. Dona gratissima. 16. Milites fortissimi. 17. Liber utilis. 18. Libri utiliores. 19. Libris utilissimis. 20. Mons altus. 21. Montes altiores.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. A fertile field.
2. A more fertile field.
3. The most fertile field.
4. Fertile fields.
5. More fertile fields.
6. A useful life.
7. A more useful life.
8. The most useful life.
9. Useful lives.
10. More useful lives.
11. The most useful lives.
12. A pleasing song.
13. A more pleasing song.
14. The most pleasing song.

### NUMERALS.

171. Numerals comprise numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.

#### I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

172. Numeral adjectives comprise three principal classes:

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS:<sup>1</sup> *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two.
2. ORDINAL NUMBERS:<sup>1</sup> *prīmus*, first; *secundus*, second.
3. DISTRIBUTIVES:<sup>1</sup> *singūli*, one by one; *bīni*, two by two, two each, two apiece.

#### 174. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

##### CARDINALS.

1. *ūnus*, unā, unūm,
2. *duo*, duae, duō,
3. *trēs*, triā,
4. *quattuōr*,
5. *quinquē*,
6. *sex*,

##### ORDINALS.

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| <i>prīmūs</i> , <i>first</i> ,    |
| <i>sēcundūs</i> , <i>second</i> , |
| <i>tertiūs</i> , <i>third</i> ,   |
| <i>quartūs</i> , <i>fourth</i> ,  |
| <i>quintūs</i> , <i>fifth</i> ,   |
| <i>sextūs</i> ,                   |

##### DISTRIBUTIVES.

- |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| <i>singūli</i> , <i>one by one</i> . |
| <i>bīni</i> , <i>two by two</i> .    |
| <i>ternī</i> ( <i>trini</i> ).       |
| <i>quāternī</i> .                    |
| <i>quīnī</i> .                       |
| <i>sēnī</i> .                        |

<sup>1</sup> Cardinals denote simply the number of objects: *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two. Ordinals denote the place of an object in a series: *prīmus*, first; *secundus*,

7. septěm,	septímüs,	septēnī.
8. octō,	octāvūs,	octōnī.
9. nōvěm,	nōnüs,	nōvēnī.
10. děcěm,	děcímüs,	děnī.
11. unděcěm,	unděcímüs,	unděnī.
12. duōděcěm,	duōděcěmüs,	duōděnī.
13. trěděcěm, or děcěm ēt trēs,	tertiūs děcímüs,	ternī děnī.
20. vīgintī,	vīcēsímüs,	vīcēnī.
21. { vīgintī ūnüs,	vīcēsímüs prīmüs,	vīcēnī singūlī.
{ ūnüs ēt vīgintī,	ūnüs ēt vīcēsímüs,	singūlī ēt vīcēnī
30. trīgintā,	trīcēsímüs,	trīcēnī.
40. quadrāgintā,	quadrāgēsímüs,	quadrāgēnī.
50. quinquāgintā,	quinquagēsímüs,	quinquāgēnī.
100. centūm,	centēsímüs,	centēnī.
200. dūcentī, ae, ā,	dūcentēsímüs,	dūcentēnī.
1000. millē,	millēsímüs,	singūlā millia.

## DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

## 1. Cardinals.

175. On the declension of cardinals, observe,

1. That the units, *ūnus*, *duo*, and *tres*, are declined.
2. That the other units, all the tens, and *centum*, are indeclinable.
3. That the hundreds are declined.<sup>1</sup>
4. That *mille* is sometimes declined.<sup>2</sup>

176. The first three cardinals are declined as follows:

## 1. Unus, one.

*Singular.*N. *ūnüs*,G. *uniūs*,D. *unī*,A. *unūm*,V. *unē*,A. *unō*,*Plural.*

ūnūm,

uniūs,

unī,

unūm,

unēm,

unō;

*Plural.*

ūnī,

unōrūm,

unārūm,

unōs,

unās,

unīs,

*Plural.*

ūnā,

unōrūm,

unīs,

unās,

unā,

unīs.

second. *Distributives* denote the number of objects taken at a time: *singūlī*, one by one; *bīnī*, two by two.

<sup>1</sup> These are declined like the plural of *bonus* (148); *ducentī*, *ae*, *a*, two hundred.

<sup>2</sup> Though only in the plural, and only when used substantively. It is then declined like the plural of *mare* (50); *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

2. Duo, *two*.

*N.* duō,  
*G.* duōrūm,  
*D.* duōbūs,  
*A.* duōs, duō,  
*A.* duōbūs,

duae,  
duārūm,  
duābūs,  
duās,  
duābūs,

duō,  
duōrūm,  
duōbūs,  
duō,  
duōbūs.

3. Tres, *three*.

trēs, *m.* and *f.*  
triūm,  
trībūs,  
trēs,  
trībūs,

triā, *n.*  
triūm,  
trībūs,  
triā,  
trībūs.

## EXERCISE XV.

## I. Vocabulary.

Annūs, i, <i>m.</i>	year.
Classis, classis, <i>f.</i>	fleet.
Fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, <i>f.</i>	fortitude, bravery.
Impérium, ii, <i>n.</i>	reign, power.
Nāvīs, nāvīs, <i>f.</i>	ship.
Proeliūm, ii, <i>n.</i>	battle.
Vīr, vīrī, <i>m.</i>	man, hero.

## II. Translate into English.

1. Unus<sup>1</sup> liber. 2. Duo<sup>1</sup> libri. 3. Liber primus.<sup>1</sup> 4. Liber secundus. 5. Tres libri. 6. Tertius liber. 7. Tria bella. 8. Post tria bella. 9. Post tertium bellum. 10. Ante quartum bellum. 11. Quattuor<sup>2</sup> anni. 12. Post bellum quinque annōrum. 13. Decem<sup>2</sup> dies. 14. Decimus dies.<sup>3</sup> 15. Decem horae. 16. Decima hora. 17. Decem proelia. 18. Decimum proelium. 19. Horā diēi decimā.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. Five friends. 2. Of five friends. 3. The fifth year. 4. The fifth day. 5. The fifth present. 6. With five presents. 7. Eight books. 8. With eight books. 9. The eighth book. 10. Before the eighth book. 11. The bravery of two soldiers. 12. By the bravery of two soldiers.

<sup>1</sup> Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns, like other adjectives.

<sup>2</sup> The indeclinable numeral adjectives (175, 2) may be used without change of form with nouns of any gender, and in any case.

<sup>3</sup> Dies, it will be remembered, is generally masculine.

## CHAPTER III.

## PRONOUNS.

182. The Pronoun is that part of speech which properly supplies the place of nouns: *ēgo*, I; *tu*, thou.

183. Pronouns are divided into six classes:

1. Personal Pronouns: *tu*, thou.
2. Possessive Pronouns: *meus*, my.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns: *hic*, this.
4. Relative Pronouns: *qui*, who.
5. Interrogative Pronouns: *quis*, who?
6. Indefinite Pronouns: *aliquis*, some one.

## I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

184. Personal Pronouns, so called because they designate the person of the noun which they represent, are *ēgo*, I; *tu*, thou; *sui* (Nom. not used), of himself, herself, itself.

They are declined as follows:

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> <i>ēgō</i>	<i>tū</i>	
<i>G.</i> <i>meī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	<i>sui</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>mīhi</i>	<i>tībī</i>	<i>sībī</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>tū</i>	
<i>A.</i> <i>mē</i> ;	<i>tē</i> ;	<i>sē</i> ;

## PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> <i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	
<i>G.</i> <i>nostrūm</i> }	<i>vestrūm</i> }	<i>sui</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>nōbīs</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sībī</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>sē</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>vōs</i>	
<i>A.</i> <i>nōbīs</i> .	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sē</i> .

1. **Substantive Pronouns.**—Personal pronouns are also called *Substantive* pronouns, because they are always used as substantives.

2. **Reflexive Pronoun.**—*Sui*, from its reflexive signification, *of himself, etc.*, is often called the *Reflexive* pronoun.

## II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

185. From *Personal* pronouns are formed the *Possessives*:

<i>meus, my,</i>	<i>noster, our.</i>
<i>tuus, thy, your,</i>	<i>vester, your.</i>
<i>suus, his, her, its,</i>	<i>suus, their.</i>

They are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions;<sup>1</sup> *meus, mea, meum; noster, nostra, nostrum*: but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi*, sometimes *meus*.

## III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

186. Demonstrative Pronouns, so called because they specify the objects to which they refer, are

*Hic, ille, iste, ipse, is, idem.*

They are declined as follows:

*Hic, this.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N. hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>G. hujūs</i>	<i>hujūs</i>	<i>hujūs</i>	<i>hōrūm</i>	<i>hārūm</i>	<i>hōrūm</i>
<i>D. huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>
<i>A. hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A. hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc;</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs.</i>

*Illē, he or that.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N. illē</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illūd</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illā</i>
<i>G. illiūs</i>	<i>illiūs</i>	<i>illiūs</i>	<i>illōrūm</i>	<i>illārūm</i>	<i>illōrūm</i>
<i>D. illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>
<i>A. illūm</i>	<i>illām</i>	<i>illūd</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illā</i>
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A. illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō;</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs.</i>

<sup>1</sup> See *bonus* and *aeger*, 148.

Istě, *that*.

Istě, *that*, is declined like *illē*. It usually refers to objects which are present to the person addressed, and sometimes expresses contempt.

Ipsč, *self, he*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> ipsč	ipsă	ipsūm	ipsī	ipsae	ipsă
<i>G.</i> ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsōrūm	ipsārūm	ipsōrūm
<i>D.</i> ipsi	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<i>A.</i> ipsūm	ipsām	ipsūm	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsā
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> ipsō	ipsā	ipsō ;	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs.

Is, *he, that*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> īs	eă	īd	īi	eae	eă
<i>G.</i> ejūs	ejūs	ejūs	eōrūm	eārūm	eōrūm
<i>D.</i> eī	eī	eī	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)
<i>A.</i> eūm	eām	īd	eōs	eās	eă
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> eō	eā	eō ;	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs).

Idem, *the same*.

Idem, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like *is*, but shortens *isdem* to *idem*, and *iddem* to *idem*, and changes *m* to *n* before the ending *dem*; thus:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> idēm	eādēm	īdēm	īdēm	eaedēm	eādēm
<i>G.</i> ejusdēm	ejusdēm	ejusdēm	eōrundēm	eārundēm	eōrundēm
<i>D.</i> eīdēm	eīdēm	eīdēm	iīsdēm	iīsdēm	iīsdēm
<i>A.</i> eundēm	eandēm	īdēm	eōsdēm	eāsdēm	eādēm
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> eōdēm	eādēm	eōdēm ;	iīsdēm	iīsdēm	iīsdēm.

## IV. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The Relative *qui*, who, so called because it relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. quī	quae	quōd	quī	quae	quae
G. cujūs	cujūs	cujūs	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
D. cuī	cuī	cuī	qui'būs	qui'būs	qui'būs
A. quēm	quām	quōd	quōs	quās	quae
V.			qui'būs	qui'būs	qui'būs.
A. quō	quā	quō;			

## V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking questions. The most important are

*Quis* and *qui*, with their compounds.

*Quis* (who, which, what?) is generally used substantively, and is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. quīs	quae	quīd	quī	quae	quae
G. cujūs	cujūs	cujūs	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
D. cuī	cuī	cuī	qui'būs	qui'būs	qui'būs
A. quēm	quām	quīd	quōs	quās	quae
V.			qui'būs	qui'būs	qui'būs.
A. quō	quā	quō;			

*Qui* (which, what?) is generally used adjectively, and is declined like the relative *qui*.

## VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

189. Indefinite Pronouns do not refer to any definite persons or things. The most important are

*Quis* and *qui*, with their compounds.

190. *Quis*, any one, *qui*, any one, any, are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*.<sup>1</sup>

191. From *quis* and *qui* are formed

I. *The Indefinites*:

aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid	or aliquod,	some, some one.
quispiam,	quaepiam,	quidpiam	or quodpiam,	some, some one.
quīdam,	quaedam,	quiddam	or quoddam,	certain, certain one.
quisquam,		quidquam,		any one.

<sup>1</sup> But after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*, the Feminine Singular and the Neuter Plural have *quae* or *qua*; *si quae*, *si qua*. In like manner, *aliquis* has *aliqua* in the Feminine Singular and in the Neuter Plural.

II. *The General Indefinites:*

quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, *every, every one.*  
 quivis, quaevis, quidvis or quodvis, *any one you please.*  
 quilibet, quaelibet, quidlibet or quodlibet, *any one you please.*

## EXERCISE XVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Consiliūm, iī, n.	<i>design, plan.</i>
Epistolā, ae, f.	<i>letter.</i>
Ex, prep. <i>with abl.</i>	<i>from.</i>
Insulā, ae, f.	<i>island.</i>
Pārens, pārentis, m. and f.	<i>parent.</i>
Pars, partis, f.	<i>part, portion.</i>
Pātriā, ae, f.	<i>country, native country.</i>
Praeclārūs, ā, ūm,	<i>distinguished.</i>
Prātūm, ī, n.	<i>meadow.</i>
Prō, prep. <i>with abl.</i>	<i>for, in behalf of.</i>
Quīvis, quaevis, quodvis,	<i>whoever, whatever.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Mihi, tibi, sibi. 2. Ad me,<sup>1</sup> ad te. 3. Contra nos, contra se. 4. Ante vos, ante nos. 5. Pro vobis.<sup>1</sup> 6. Meā<sup>2</sup> vitā. 7. Patriā tuā. 8. Pro patriā tuā.<sup>2</sup> 9. Contra patriam tuam. 10. Nostra consilia. 11. Nostris<sup>2</sup> consiliis. 12. Vestri patres. 13. In nostrā patriā. 14. Hic<sup>2</sup> puer, hi pueri. 15. Haec corōnā, hae corōnae. 16. Hoc donum, haec dona. 17. Haec urbs praeclārā. 18. Ex hac vitā. 19. Illius libri. 20. In eā pugnā. 21. In eōdem prato. 22. Quac<sup>2</sup> urbs?

<sup>1</sup> See 184, 1. Substantive pronouns are used in the several cases like nouns, and are parsed by the same rules. See Rule XXXII. 432. Other pronouns are sometimes used as nouns, and parsed in the same way.

<sup>2</sup> The *Possessive*, the *Demonstrative*, and the *Interrogative* pronouns, in this exercise, are all used as *adjectives*, and agree with their nouns, like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. 438, p. 32. Hence *meā* is in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with *vitā*; *nostris*, in the Dative or Ablative Plural Neuter, to agree with *consiliis*; *hic*, in the Nominative Singular Masculine, to agree with *puer*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We, you.
2. You, me, himself.
3. For you, for me, for himself.
4. Of himself, of you.
5. Against you, against me.
6. My book, your book, his book.
7. My books, your books, his books.
8. Our parents, your parents, their parents.
9. This letter, that letter.
10. These letters, those letters.
11. This city, that city.
12. These cities, those cities.
13. After that victory.
14. The same words.
15. With the same words.

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T  
CHAPTER IV.

## VERBS.

192. Verbs in Latin, as in English, express existence, condition, or action: *est*, he is; *dormit*, he is sleeping; *lēgit*, he reads.

193. Verbs comprise two principal classes:

I. TRANSITIVE VERBS,— which admit a direct object of their action: *servum<sup>1</sup> verbērat*, he beats the slave.

II. INTRANSITIVE VERBS,— which do not admit such an object: *puer currit*, the boy runs.

194. Verbs have *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

## I. VOICES.

195. There are two Voices:<sup>2</sup>

I. THE ACTIVE VOICE,— which represents the subject as acting or existing: *pāter filium amat*, the father loves his son; *est*, he is.

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<sup>1</sup> Here *servum*, the slave, is the direct object of the action denoted by the verb *beats*: *beats* (what?) *the slave*.

<sup>2</sup> *Voice* shows whether the subject *acts* (Active Voice), or is *acted upon* (Passive Voice).

II. THE PASSIVE VOICE,—which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing: *filius a patre amātur*, the son is loved by his father.

## II. MOODS.

196. Moods<sup>1</sup> are either Definite or Indefinite:

I. The Definite or Finite Moods make up the Finite Verb; they are:

1. The INDICATIVE Mood,—which either asserts something as a *fact*, or inquires after the fact: *lēgit*, he is reading; *lēgitne*, is he reading?

2. THE SUBJUNCTIVE Mood,—which expresses, not an actual fact, but a *possibility* or *conception*, often rendered by *may*, *can*, etc.: *lēgat*, he may read, let him read.

3. The IMPERATIVE Mood,—which expresses a *command* or an *entreaty*: *lēge*, read thou.

II. The Indefinite Moods express the meaning of the verb in the form of nouns or adjectives; they are:

1. The INFINITIVE,—which, like the English Infinitive, gives the simple meaning of the verb, without any necessary reference to person or number: *legēre*, to read.

2. The GERUND,—which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the second declension, used only in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *ablative singular*. It corresponds to the English participial noun in ING: *amandi*, of loving; *amandi causā*, for the sake of loving.

3. The SUPINE,—which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the fourth declension, used only in the *accusative* and *ablative singular*: *amātum*, to love, for loving; *amātu*, to be loved, in loving.

4. The PARTICIPLE,—which, like the English Participle, gives the meaning of the verb in the form of an adjective.

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<sup>1</sup> Mood, or Mode, means *manner*, and relates to the manner in which the meaning of the verb is expressed, as will be seen by observing the force of the several Moods.

A Latin verb may have four participles: two in the Active, the Present and Future, — *amans*, loving; *amatūrus*, about to love: and two in the Passive, the Perfect and Future, — *amātus*, loved; *amandus*, deserving to be loved.

### III. TENSES.

197. There are six tenses:<sup>1</sup>

#### I. THREE TENSES FOR INCOMPLETE ACTION:

1. Present: *amo*, I love.
2. Imperfect: *amābam*, I was loving.
3. Future: *amābo*, I shall love.

#### II. THREE TENSES FOR COMPLETED ACTION:

1. Perfect: *amāvi*, I have loved, I loved.
2. Pluperfect: *amavēram*, I had loved.
3. Future Perfect: *amavēro*, I shall have loved.

### 198. REMARKS ON TENSES.

1. Present Perfect and Historical Perfect. — The Latin Perfect sometimes corresponds to our Perfect with *have (have loved)*, and is called the *Present Perfect*, or *Perfect Definite*; and sometimes to our Imperfect or Past (*loved*), and is called the *Historical Perfect*, or *Perfect Indefinite*.

2. Principal and Historical. — Tenses are also distinguished as  
1) *Principal*:—Present, Present Perfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

2) *Historical*:—Imperfect, Historical Perfect, and Pluperfect.

3. Tenses Wanting. — The Subjunctive wants the Future and Future Perfect; the Imperative has only the Present and Future; the Infinitive, only the Present, Perfect, and Future.

### IV. NUMBERS.

199. There are two Numbers:<sup>2</sup> SINGULAR and PLURAL.

<sup>1</sup> *Tense* means *time*, and is employed to designate the *time* of an action or event.

<sup>2</sup> *Number* in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to number in nouns. See 37.

## V. PERSONS.

200. There are three Persons:<sup>1</sup> FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD.

## CONJUGATION.

201. Regular verbs are inflected, or conjugated, in four different ways, and are accordingly divided into Four Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the

## INFINITIVE ENDINGS.

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. III.	Conj. IV.
āre,	ēre,	ěre,	īre.

202. Principal Parts.—Four forms of the verb—the Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and Supine<sup>2</sup>—are called, from their importance, the *Principal Parts* of the verb.

203. Entire Conjugation.—In any regular verb,

1. The VERB-STEM may be found by dropping the Infinitive Ending: *amāre*; stem, *am*.

2. The PRINCIPAL PARTS may be formed from this stem by means of proper endings.

3. The ENTIRE CONJUGATION of the verb through all its parts may be readily formed from these Principal Parts by means of the proper endings.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Person in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to person in nouns. See 37.

<sup>2</sup> In the Active Voice, all these four forms are usually given as Principal Parts; but, in the Passive, only the first three.

<sup>3</sup> In the Paradigms of regular verbs, the endings, both those which distinguish the Principal Parts and those which distinguish the forms derived from those parts, are separately indicated, and should be carefully noticed.

204. Sum, *I am.*

*Sum* is used as an auxiliary in the passive voice of regular verbs. Accordingly, its conjugation, though quite irregular, must be given at the outset.

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
sūm,	essē,	fūi,	—. <sup>1</sup>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am.*

## SINGULAR.

sūm,	<i>I am,</i>
ěs,	<i>thou art;</i> <sup>2</sup>
est,	<i>he is;</i>

sūmūs,
estīs,
sunt,

<i>we are,</i>
<i>you are,</i>
<i>they are.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

*I was.*

črām,	<i>I was,</i>
crās,	<i>thou wast,</i>
erāt,	<i>he was;</i>

črāmūs,
erātīs,
erant,

<i>we were,</i>
<i>you were,</i>
<i>they were.</i>

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be.*

črō,	<i>I shall be,</i>
crōs,	<i>thou wilt be,</i>
erōt,	<i>he will be;</i>

črōmūs,
crōtīs,
erunt,

<i>we shall be,</i>
<i>you will be,</i>
<i>they will be.</i>

## PERFECT.

*I have been, was.*

fuī,	<i>I have been,</i>
fuistī,	<i>thou hast been,</i>
fuīt,	<i>he has been;</i>

fuīmūs,
fuistīs,
fuērunt,

<i>we have been,</i>
<i>you have been,</i>
<i>they have been.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been.*

fuērām,	<i>I had been,</i>
fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been,</i>
fuērāt,	<i>he had been;</i>

fuērāmūs,
fuērātīs;
fuērant,

<i>we had been,</i>
<i>you had been,</i>
<i>they had been.</i>

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been.*

fuērō,	<i>I shall have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou wilt have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he will have been;</i>

fuērōmūs,
fuērītīs,
fuērint,

<i>we shall have been,</i>
<i>you will have been,</i>
<i>they will have been.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The Supine is wanting in this verb.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *you are*: *thou* is confined mostly to solemn discourse: in ordinary English, *you are* is used both in the singular and in the plural.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be.<sup>1</sup>*

## SINGULAR.

ſim,	<i>I may be,</i>
ſIs,	<i>thou mayst be,</i>
ſIt,	<i>he may be;</i>

sīmūs,
sītīs,
sint,

## PLURAL.

<i>we may be,</i>
<i>you may be,</i>
<i>they may be.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be.*

essēm,	<i>I might be,</i>
essēs,	<i>thou mightst be,</i>
essēt,	<i>he might be;</i>

essēmūs,
essētīs,
essent,

<i>we might be,</i>
<i>you might be,</i>
<i>they might be.</i>

## PERFECT.

*I may or can have been.*

fuērīm,	<i>I may have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou mayst have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he may have been;</i>

fuērīmūs,
fuērītīs,
fuērint,

<i>we may have been,</i>
<i>you may have been,</i>
<i>they may have been.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been.*

fuissēm,	<i>I might have been,</i>
fuissēs,	<i>thou mightst have been,</i>
fuissēt,	<i>he might have been;</i>

fuissēmūs,
fuissētīs,
fuissent,

<i>we might have been,</i>
<i>you might have been,</i>
<i>they might have been.</i>

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ſ̄s,

*be thou,*

| estē,

*be ye.*

FUT. estō,

*thou shalt be,<sup>2</sup>*

| estōtē,

*ye shall be,*

estō,

*he shall be;*

| suntō,

*they shall be.*

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. essē,

*to be.*

PERF. fuissē,

*to have been.*FUT. fūtūrūs<sup>3</sup>*essē, to be about to be.*

## PARTICIPLE.

FUT. fūtūrūs,<sup>3</sup>*about to be.*

<sup>1</sup> The Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*: *sit, he may be, may he be, let him be.*

<sup>2</sup> The Future is sometimes best rendered like the Present, or with *let*: *esto, thou shalt be, or be thou; sunto, they shall be, or let them be.*

<sup>3</sup> *Futūrus* is declined like *bonus*; N. *futūrus, a, um, G. futūri, ae, i;* so in the Infinitive: *futūrus, a, um esse.*



## RULE XXXV.—Verb with Subject.

460. A Finite<sup>1</sup> Verb agrees with its Subject<sup>2</sup> in NUMBER and PERSON:

Deus mundum aedificavit,<sup>3</sup> *God made the world.* Cic. Ego rēges ejēci, vos týrannos intrōdūcitis, *I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants.* Cic.

1. PARTICIPLES IN COMPOUND TENSES.—These agree with the subject, according to Rule XXXIII. page 32:

*Thēbāni accūsāti sunt,*<sup>4</sup> *The Thebans were accused.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED.—The subject is generally omitted—

1) When it is a Personal Pronoun, or can be readily supplied from the context:

*Discipūlos mōneo,*<sup>5</sup> *ut stūdia āment,*<sup>5</sup> *I instruct pupils to love*<sup>6</sup> *their studies.* Quint.

<sup>1</sup> See 196, I.

<sup>2</sup> With the Active Voice of a Transitive Verb, the *Subject* represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *performs* the action; as, *Deus* in the first example, *God made*: but, with the Passive Voice, it represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *receives* the action, i.e. is *acted upon*, as, *Thēbāni*, 460, 1: *the Thebans were accused.*

<sup>3</sup> *Aedificāvit* is in the Third Person and in the Singular Number, because its subject *deus* is in that person and number. *Ejēci* is in the First Person Singular, to agree with its subject *ego*; and *introducītis* in the Second Person Plural, to agree with its subject *vos*.

<sup>4</sup> The verb *accusāti sunt* is in the Third Person Plural, to agree with its subject *Thēbāni*, according to Rule XXXV.; but the participle *accusāti*, which is one element of the verb, is in the Nominative Plural Masculine, to agree with its noun *Thēbāni*, according to Rule XXXIII.

<sup>5</sup> The subject of *moneo* is *ego*. It is omitted, because it is a Personal Pronoun, and is, accordingly, fully implied in the verb, as the ending *eo* shows, as we shall soon see, that the subject cannot be *you, he*, or *they*, but must be *I*.

*Ut—ament* means literally *that they may love.* The subject of *ament* is the pronoun *ii*, *they*, referring to *discipūlos*. It is omitted, partly because it is implied in the ending *ent*, but more especially because it can be so readily supplied from *discipūlos*, which shows *who are here meant by they*

<sup>6</sup> *To love*, or, more literally, *that they may love.*

The Pronoun may be expressed for emphasis or contrast, as in the second example under the rule.

### I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING VERBS.

In parsing a verb,

1. Tell whether it is transitive or intransitive (193), name the Conjugation to which it belongs, give the Present Indicative Active and the Stem (203).
2. Give the Principal Parts (202), and inflect the tense in which the given form is found.<sup>1</sup>
3. Give the voice, mood, tense, number, and person.
4. Name the subject, and give the Rule for agreement.

### MODELS FOR PARSING THE VERB SUM.

#### 1. *Sum with Subject.*

*Nōs*<sup>2</sup> ērāmūs,      *We were.*

*Erāmus* is an intransitive irregular<sup>3</sup> verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui, —*<sup>4</sup>. Inflection of tense (Imperfect Indicative): *eram, eras, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant*. The form *erāmus* is found in the *Indicative* mood, *Imperfect* tense, *First person, Plural* number, and agrees with its *subject nos*, according to Rule XXXV.: “A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON.”

#### 2. *Sum without Subject.*<sup>5</sup>

*Fui, I have been.*

*Fui* is an intransitive irregular verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui*. Inflection of tense (Perfect Indicative): *fui, fuisti,*

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<sup>1</sup> That is, if the form occurs in a given tense of the Indicative, give the several forms for the different persons and numbers in that tense and mood. The teacher may also find it convenient to require the synopsis of the mood till the required tense is found.

<sup>2</sup> *Nos* is the Subject. With an intransitive verb, the Subject represents the person (or thing) who is in the condition, or state, denoted by the verb.

<sup>3</sup> Hence it does not belong to either of the regular conjugations.

<sup>4</sup> The *Supine* is wanting.

<sup>5</sup> That is, without any subject expressed.

*fuit*; *fuīmus*, *fuīstis*, *fuērunt*, or *fuēre*. The form *sui* is found in the *Indicative mood*, *Perfect tense*, *First person*, *Singular number*, and agrees with its subject *ego* omitted (though fully implied<sup>1</sup> in the ending *i* of *fuī*), according to Rule XXXV.

### EXERCISE XVII.

#### I. Translate into English.

1. Sum, sumus, sunt.<sup>2</sup>
2. Es, est, estis.
3. Eram, erāmus.<sup>2</sup>
4. Erat, erant.
5. Eris, erītis.<sup>2</sup>
6. Erit, erunt.
7. Fui, fuēram, fuēro.
8. Fuīmus, fuerāmus, fuerīmus.
9. Fuīsti, fuīstis.
10. Fuit, fuērunt.
11. Fuērat, fuērant.
12. Fuērit, fuērint.
13. Sim, simus.
14. Sit, sint.
15. Essem, essēmus.
16. Esset, essent.
17. Fuērim, fuisse.
18. Fuerīmus, fuissēmus.
19. Fuērit, fuērint.
20. Fuisset, fuissent.
21. Es, este.

#### II. Translate into Latin.

1. He<sup>3</sup> is, they<sup>3</sup> are.
2. He has been, they have been.
3. He will be, they will be.
4. He was, they were.
5. He will have been, they will have been.
6. He had been, they had been.
7. I<sup>3</sup> was, you were.
8. We have been, you have been.
9. You may be, they may be.
10. He would be, they would be.
11. I might have been, we might have been.

<sup>1</sup> See Rule XXXV., 2, together with the note.

<sup>2</sup> In parsing the forms contained in this Exercise, observe the second Model just given. If the verb is of the first person, supply, as subject, the personal pronoun (184) of the first person; i.e., *ego* for the singular, and *nos* for the plural. If the verb is of the second person, supply the personal pronoun of the second person; i.e., *tu* for the singular, and *vos* for the plural. If the verb is of the third person, supply the demonstrative pronoun *is* (186) for the singular, and *ii* for the plural, as the personal pronoun *sui* is not used in the Nominative: hence, *ego sum*, *nos sumus*, *ii sunt*.

<sup>3</sup> The English pronouns in this Exercise are not to be rendered by the corresponding Latin pronouns, as the latter may be implied in the ending of the verb, as in the Latin forms above: hence, *he is* = *est*.

## SUM WITH SUBJECT AND ADJECTIVE.

## RULE III.—Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite<sup>1</sup> Verb is put in the Nominative:

Servius<sup>2</sup> regnāvit, *Servius reigned.* Liv. Pātent portae, *The gates are open.* Cic. Rex vīcit, *The king conquered.* Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively:

Ego rēges ejēci, *I have banished kings.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. See 460, 2; page 54.

## MODEL FOR PARSING SUBJECTS.

Rex vīcit, *The king conquered.*

*Rex* is a noun (31) of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40); of Class I., as it has a nominative ending *s* ( $x=g-s$ , of which *s* is the ending, as *g* belongs to the *stem*. See 50, I. note); STEM, *reg.* Singular: *rex, regis, regi, regem, rex, rege.* Plural: *reges, regum, regibus, reges, reges, regibus.* It is of the Masculine gender, by 35, I. 1.; is in the Nominitive Singular; and is the subject of *vicit*, according to Rule III.: “The Subject of a Finite Verb is put in the Nominative.”

## EXERCISE XVIII.

## I. Vocabulary.

Cătō,	Cătōnīs, m.	<i>Cato</i> , a distinguished Roman.
Crūdūs, ā, ūm,		<i>unripe.</i>
Diligens,	Diligentīs,	<i>diligent.</i>
Discipūlūs, ī, m.		<i>pupil.</i>

<sup>1</sup> See 196, I.

<sup>2</sup> In these examples, the subjects are *Servius*, *portae*, and *rex*.

Germāniā, ae, f.	<i>Germany.</i>
Jūcundūs, ū, ūm.	<i>pleasant, delightful.</i>
Laudābilis, ē.	<i>praiseworthy, laudable.</i>
Mātūrūs, ū, ūm.	<i>ripe.</i>
Pōmūm, ī, n.	<i>fruit.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Pax<sup>1</sup> jucunda<sup>2</sup> est.<sup>3</sup> 2. Pax jucunda erit. 3. Vita brevis est. 4. Cato bonus fuit. 5. Cives boni fuērunt. 6. Virtus laudabilis est. 7. Libri utiles sunt. 8. Illi libri utiles erunt. 9. Ille liber utilis fuērat. 10. Utilis<sup>4</sup> fuisti. 11. Utiles fuistis. 12. Germania fertilis est. 13. Agri fertiles fuērant. 14. Pomum crudum est. 15. Poma cruda sunt. 16. Poma matūra erunt. 17. Miles fortis est. 18. Milites fortes sunt.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. The pupil is diligent.<sup>5</sup> 2. The pupils were diligent. 3. The boy is good. 4. He will be happy. 5. Good boys are happy. 6. You may be happy. 7. We might have been happy. 8. This soldier will be useful. 9. These soldiers have been useful. 10. Brave soldiers are useful. 11. You will be useful. 12. Let us be useful.

<sup>1</sup> *Pax* is the subject of *est*, and is therefore in the Nominative, according to Rule III.

<sup>2</sup> *Jucunda* is an adjective in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with its noun *pax*, according to Rule XXXIII., page 32.

<sup>3</sup> *Est* is a verb in the *Indicative* mood, *Present* tense, *Third* person, *Singular* number, and agrees with its subject *pax*, according to Rule XXXV., page 54.

<sup>4</sup> *Utilis* agrees with the omitted subject *tu*, implied in the ending of the verb.

<sup>5</sup> In translating English into Latin, the pupil is expected, in the arrangement of words, to imitate the order followed in the Latin Exercises. He will observe that the subject stands first, and the verb last. But sometimes the verb precedes one or more words in the sentence. Thus the sentence, *Pax jucunda est*, might be *Pax est jucunda*.

## SUM WITH PREDICATE NOUN.

## RULE I.—Predicate Nouns.

362. A Predicate Noun<sup>1</sup> denoting the same person or thing as its subject agrees with it in CASE:

Ego sum nuntius,<sup>1</sup> *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est dēclarātūs, *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

## MODEL FOR PARSING PREDICATE NOUNS.

Egō sūm nuntiūs, *I am a messenger.*

*Nuntius* is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *nunti*. Singular; *nuntius*, *nuntiūs*, *nuntio*, *nuntium*, *nuntie*, *nuntio*. Plural; *nuntiūs*, *nuntiōrum* *nuntiūs*, *nuntios*, *nuntiūs*, *nuntiūs*. It is of the Masculine Gender by 45; is in the Nominative Singular, and, as a Predicate Noun, agrees in case with its subject *ego*, according to Rule I: “A Predicate Noun denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE.”

346. I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion:

Miltiādes accūsātus est, *Miltiades was accused.* Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question:

Quis non paupertātem extimescit, *Who does not fear poverty?* Cic.

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS.—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word,—either an interrogative pronoun,

<sup>1</sup> Every sentence consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied:

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.
2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject.

Thus, in the first example under the Rule, *ego*, I, is the *subject*, and *sum nuntius* is the *predicate*. When the predicate thus consists of a *noun* with the verb *sum*, or of a noun with a passive verb, the noun thus used is called a *predicate noun*. Accordingly, *nuntius* in the first example, and *rex* in the second, are *predicate nouns*.

adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne*, *nonne*, *num*:

- 1) Questions with *ne* ask for information: *Scribitne*, Is he writing? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.
- 2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes*: *Nonne scribit*, Is he not writing?
- 3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no*: *Num scribit*, Is he writing?

### EXERCISE XIX.

#### I. Vocabulary.

<i>Ancūs</i> , ī, m.	<i>Ancus</i> , Roman king.
<i>Condītōr</i> , condītōris, m.	<i>founder</i> .
<i>Dēmōsthēnēs</i> , īs, m.	<i>Demosthenes</i> , Athenian orator.
<i>Ebriētās</i> , ēbriētātis, f.	<i>drunkenness</i> .
<i>Graecūs</i> , ā, ūm,	<i>Greek</i> , <i>Grecian</i> .
<i>Graecus</i> , ī, m.	<i>Greek</i> , <i>a Greek</i> .
<i>Insāniā</i> , ae, f.	<i>insanity</i> , <i>madness</i> .
<i>Inventōr</i> , inventōris, m.	<i>inventor</i> .
<i>Mātēr</i> , mātris, f.	<i>mother</i> .
<i>Mundūs</i> , ī, m.	<i>world</i> , <i>universe</i> .
<i>Nonnē</i> , <i>interrog. part.</i>	expects answer <i>yes</i> .
<i>Nūm</i> , <i>interrog. part.</i>	expects answer <i>no</i> .
<i>Philōsōphiā</i> , ae, f.	<i>philosophy</i> .
<i>Rōmā</i> , ae, f.	<i>Rome</i> .
<i>Rōmānūs</i> , ā, ūm,	<i>Roman</i> .
<i>Rōmānūs</i> , ī, m.	<i>Roman</i> , <i>a Roman</i> .
<i>Rōmūlūs</i> , ī, m.	<i>Romulus</i> , the founder of Roma.
<i>Scipiō</i> , Scipiōnis, m.	<i>Scipio</i> , Roman general.

#### II. Translate into English.<sup>1\*</sup>

1. *Ancus*<sup>2</sup> fuit<sup>3</sup> rex<sup>4</sup>. 2. *Nonne*<sup>5</sup> *Romulus* rex fuērat?
3. *Romulus* rex fuērat. 4. *Quis condītōr Romae*<sup>6</sup> fuit?
5. *Romulus* condītōr Romae fuit. 6. *Ebriētas* est insania.
7. *Patria*<sup>7</sup> est parens omnium nostrum.<sup>8</sup> 8. *Graeci*<sup>7</sup> multārum artium<sup>8</sup> inventōres erant. 9. *Demosthēnes* orātor fuit.

\* For Notes to the references on this page, see page 61.

10. Num hic puer orātor erit? 11. Ille puer orātor sit.  
 12. Philosophia est mater artium. 13. Cicēro clarissimus<sup>9</sup>  
 orātor fuit. 14. Cantus lusciniaæ jucundissimus<sup>9</sup> est.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Who<sup>10</sup> was the king? <sup>11</sup> 2. Was not<sup>12</sup> Romulus king? <sup>11</sup>  
 3. Romulus was king. 4. Who was the leader of the  
 Romans? <sup>13</sup> 5. Was not<sup>12</sup> Scipio the leader of the Romans?  
 6. Scipio was the leader of the Romans. <sup>14</sup> 7. Your brother  
 is an orator. <sup>15</sup> 8. This boy is my brother. <sup>16</sup> 9. These boys  
 will be diligent pupils. 10. These pupils will be diligent.

<sup>1</sup> In preparing the longer and more difficult sentences in this and in the subsequent exercises, it is recommended that the pupil should follow the Suggestions which are inserted in this volume, page 143, and which are intended to aid him in discerning the *process* by which he may most readily and surely reach the meaning of a Latin sentence.

<sup>2</sup> See Rule III. page 57.

<sup>3</sup> See Rule XXXV. page 54. The verb sometimes precedes the Predicate Noun, as in this sentence; and sometimes follows it, as in several of the following sentences.

<sup>4</sup> *Rex* is a *Predicate Noun*, denoting the same person as its subject *Ancus*, and is therefore in the Nominative, to agree with that subject in case, according to Rule I. page 59.

<sup>5</sup> See 346, II. 1 above.

<sup>6</sup> Genitive, according to Rule XVI. page 22.

<sup>7</sup> In this sentence, before turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, notice carefully the endings of the several words in accordance with Suggestion IV. What parts of speech do you find? What cases? What mood, tense, number, and person?

In accordance with Suggestion V., what order will you follow in looking out the words in the Vocabulary?

<sup>8</sup> *Artium* depends upon *inventores*.

<sup>9</sup> In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *clarissimus* and *jucundissimus* (162)?

<sup>10</sup> See 188.

<sup>11</sup> See Rule I.

<sup>12</sup> *Nonne.* See 346 II. 1.



## FIRST CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

205. Amo, *I love.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.  
āmō,Pres. Inf.  
āmārē,Perf. Ind.  
āmāvī,Supine.  
āmātūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I love, am loving, do love.*

## SINGULAR.

āmō,

*I love,*

āmāmūs,

*we love,*

āmās,

*thou lovest,*

āmātīs,

*you love,*

āmāt,

*he loves;*

āmant,

*they love.*

## IMPERFECT.

*I loved, was loving, did love.*

āmābāmī,

*I was loving,*

āmābāmūs,

*we were loving,*

āmābās,

*thou wast loving,*

āmābātīs,

*you were loving,*

āmābātī,

*he was loving;*

āmābābānt,

*they were loving.*

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will love.*

āmābō,

*I shall love,*

āmābīmūs,

*we shall love,*

āmābīs,

*thou wilt love,*

āmābītīs,

*you will love,*

āmābītī,

*he will love;*

āmābūnt,

*they will love.*

## PERFECT.

*I loved, have loved.*

āmāvī,

*I have loved,*

āmāvīmūs,

*we have loved,*

āmāvīstī,

*thou hast loved,*

āmāvīstīs,

*you have loved,*

āmāvītī,

*he has loved;*

āmāvērūnt,

*they have loved.*

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had loved.*

āmāvērāmī,

*I had loved,*

āmāvērāmūs,

*we had loved,*

āmāvērās,

*thou hadst loved,*

āmāvērātīs,

*you had loved,*

āmāvērātī,

*he had loved;*

āmāvērānt,

*they had loved.*

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have loved.*

āmāvērō,

*I shall have loved,*

āmāvērīmūs,

*we shall have loved,*

āmāvērīs,

*thou wilt have loved,*

āmāvērītīs,

*you will have loved,*

āmāvērītī,

*he will have loved;*

āmāvērīnt,

*they will have loved.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can love.*

## SINGULAR.

āmēm,	<i>I may love,</i>
āmēs,	<i>thou mayst love,</i>
āmēt,	<i>he may love;</i>

āmēmūs,	
āmētīs,	
āment,	

	PLURAL.
we may love,	
you may love,	
they may love.	

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should love.*

āmārēm,
āmārēs,
āmārēt,

<i>I might love,</i>
<i>thou mightst love,</i>
<i>he might love;</i>

āmārēmūs,	<i>we might love,</i>
āmārētīs,	<i>you might love,</i>
āmārent,	<i>they might love.</i>

## PERFECT.

*I may or can have loved.*

āmāvērim,
āmāvēris,
āmāvērit,

<i>I may have loved,</i>
<i>thou mayst have loved,</i>
<i>he may have loved;</i>

āmāvērimūs,	<i>we may have loved,</i>
āmāvēritīs,	<i>you may have loved,</i>
āmāvērint,	<i>they may have loved.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have loved.*

āmāvissēm,
āmāvissēs,
āmāvissēt,

<i>I might have loved,</i>
<i>thou mightst have</i>
<i>loved,</i>
<i>he might have loved;</i>

āmāvissēmūs,	<i>we might have</i>
āmāvissētīs,	<i>loved,</i>
āmāvissēnt,	<i>you might have loved,</i>
	<i>they might have loved.</i>

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. āmā,
FUT. āmātō,
āmātō,

<i>love thou;</i>
<i>thou shalt love,</i>
<i>he shall love;</i>

āmātē,
āmātōtē,
āmantō,

*love ye.**ye shall love,**they shall love.*

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. āmārē,	<i>to love.</i>
PERF. āmāvissē,	<i>to have loved.</i>
FUT. āmātūrūs <sup>1</sup> ēssē,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

PRES. āmans, <sup>2</sup>	<i>loving.</i>
FUT. āmātūrūs <sup>1</sup>	<i>about to love.</i>

## GERUND.

Gen. āmandī,	<i>of loving,</i>
Dat. āmandō,	<i>for loving,</i>
Acc. āmandūm,	<i>loving,</i>
Abl. āmandō,	<i>by loving.</i>

Acc. āmātūm,	<i>to love,</i>
Abl. āmātū,	<i>to love, be loved.</i>

## PARTICLE.

## SUPINE.

<sup>1</sup> Decline like *bonus*, 148.<sup>2</sup> Decline like *prudens*, 153.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

206. Amor, *I am loved.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

āmōr,

Pres. Inf.

āmārī,

Perf. Ind.

āmātūs sūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am loved.*

## SINGULAR.

āmōr

āmārīs, or rē

āmātūr;

## PLURAL.

āmāmūr

āmāmīnī

āmantūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was loved.*

āmābār

āmābārīs, or rē

āmābātūr;

āmābāmūr

āmābāmīnī

āmābāntūr.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be loved.*

āmābōr

āmābérīs, or rē

āmābítūr;

āmābímūr

āmābímīnī

āmābūntūr.

## PERFECT.

*I have been or was loved.*āmātūs sūm<sup>1</sup>

āmātūs ēs

āmātūs est;

āmātī sūmūs

āmātī estīs

āmātī sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been loved.*āmātūs ērām<sup>1</sup>

āmātūs ērās

āmātūs ērāt;

āmātī ērāmūs

āmātī ērātīs

āmātī ērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been loved.*āmātūs ērō<sup>1</sup>

āmātūs ērīs

āmātūs ērīt;

āmātī ērīmūs

āmātī ērītīs

āmātī ērunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Fui, fuisti, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sum, es, etc.*; thus *amatus fui* for *amatus sum*. So *fuēram, fuēras, etc.*, for *ēram, ēras, etc.*; also *fuēro, fuēris, etc.*, for *ēro, ēris, etc.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be loved.*

## SINGULAR.

ămĕr  
ămĕris, or rĕ  
ămĕtūr;

## PLURAL.

ămĕmŭr  
ămĕmĭnī  
ămentūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be loved.*

ămărĕr  
ămărĕris, or rĕ  
ămărĕtūr;

ămărĕmŭr  
ămărĕmĭnī  
ămărentūr.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been loved.*

ămătūs sĭm<sup>1</sup>  
ămătūs sîs  
ămătūs sît;

ămătī sîmūs  
ămătī sîtis  
ămătī sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been loved.*

ămătūs essĕm<sup>1</sup>  
ămătūs essĕs  
ămătūs essĕt;

ămătī essĕmūs  
ămătī essĕtis  
ămătī essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ămărĕ, *be thou loved;* | ămămĭnī, *be ye loved.*FUT. ămătōr, *thou shalt be loved;* | ămantōr, *they shall be loved.*

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. ămărī, *to be loved.*PERF. ămătūs essĕ, *to have been loved.* | PERF. ămătūs, *having been loved.*FUT. ămătūm irī, *to be about to be loved.* | FUT. ămandūs, *to be loved.*

<sup>1</sup> Fuĕrim, fuĕris, etc., are sometimes used for sim, sis, etc. So also fuisse, fuisse, etc., for essem, esses, etc.

## MODELS FOR PARSING REGULAR VERBS.

1. *With Subject.*

Vōs laudāvistīs, *You have praised.*

*Laudavistis* is a transitive verb (192, 193) of the First Conjugation (201), from *laudo*; STEM, *laud.* Principal Parts: *laudo, laudāre, laudāvi, laudātum.* Inflection of Tense: *laudāvi, laudavisti, laudāvit, laudavimus, laudavistis, laudavērunt, or laudavēre.* The form *laudavistis* is found in the *Active voice, Indicative mood, Perfect tense, Second person, Plural number, and agrees with its subject vos, according to Rule XXXV.: "A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON."*

2. *Without Subject.*

Laudāvistīs, *You have praised.*

This is parsed like *laudavistis*, above, except that it agrees with *vos*, implied in the ending *istis*; while *laudavistis*, above, agrees with *vos* expressed.

## FIRST CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Vítüpěře, ārě, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to blame.</i>
Laudō, īrě, īvī, ītūm,	<i>to praise.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amo, amābam, amābo.<sup>1</sup>
2. Amas, amābas, amābis.
3. Amat, amant.<sup>1</sup>
4. Amābat, amābant.
5. Amābit, amā-

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<sup>1</sup> The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe in what they are *alike*, and in what they are *unlike*. Thus *amo, amābam, amābo*, have the letters *am*

bunt.<sup>1</sup> 6. Amāmus, amabāmus, amabīmus. 7. Amāvi, amavēram, amavēro. 8. Amāvit, amavērat, amavērit. 9. Amāvi, amavīmus. 10. Amavēram, amāverāmus. 11. Amavēro, amaverīmus. 12. Amem, amārem, amavērim, amavissem. 13. Amēmus, amarēmus, amaverīmus, amāvissēmus. 14. Amet, ament. 15. Amāret, amārent. 16. Amavērit, amavērint. 17. Amavisset, amavissent. 18. Ama, amāte, amatōte. 19. Amāto, amanto.

### III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I praise, I was praising, I will praise. 2. He praises, they praise. 3. He will praise, they will praise. 4. He was praising, they were praising. 5. You were praising, you will praise, you praise. 6. He has loved, he had loved, he will have loved. 7. I have praised, I had praised, I shall have praised. 8. He may love, they may love. 9. Let him praise, let them praise. 10. He would blame, they would blame. 11. I should have praised, we should have praised. 12. Praise thou, praise ye.

### FIRST CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

### EXERCISE XXI.

#### I. *Translate into English.*

1. Amor, amābar, amābor. 2. Amāris, amabāris, amabēris. 3. Amātur, amantur. 4. Amabātur, amabantur.

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(the stem, 203) in common; but they differ from each other in the endings, —o, ābam, ābo. In the forms *amat*, *amant*, there is a still closer resemblance: not only is the stem *am* common to both, but the endings have the letters *at* in common; or, in other words, the plural ending *ant* differs from the singular ending *at* only in inserting *n*: AT, ANT.

<sup>1</sup> Here the pupil will observe that the plural ending *ābunt* differs from the singular ending *ābit*, not only in inserting *n* before *t*, but also in changing *i* into *u*: ABIT, ABUNT.

5. Amabitur, amabuntur. 6. Amāmur, amabāmur, amabīmur. 7. Amātus<sup>1</sup> sum, amātus eram, amātus ero. 8. Amātus es, amātus eras, amātus eris. 9. Amātus est, amāti<sup>1</sup> sunt. 10. Amātus erat, amāti erant. 11. Amātus erit, amāti erunt. 12. Amer, amārer, amātus sim, amātus essem. 13. Amēmur, amarēmur, amāti simus, amāti essēmus. 14. Amētur, amentur. 15. Amarētur, amarentur. 16. Amātus sit, amāti sint. 17. Amātus esset, amāti essent. 18. Amātor, amantor.

## II. Translate into Latin.

1. He is praised, they are praised.
2. He was praised, they were praised.
3. He will be praised, they will be praised.
4. I am blamed, I was blamed, I shall be blamed.
5. You are loved, you are praised.
6. You were loved, you were praised.
7. You will be loved, you will be praised.
8. I have been blamed, you have been praised.
9. I had been blamed, you had been praised.
10. I shall have been blamed, you will have been praised.
11. You may be blamed, you might be blamed.
12. He would have been blamed, they would have been praised.
13. Let him be praised, let them be praised.
14. Be thou praised, be ye praised.

<sup>1</sup> The learner will observe, that, when the verb and the subject (expressed or implied) are in the Singular, the participle (*amātus*), which forms one element of the verb, is also in the Singular; and that, when the verb and the subject are in the Plural, the participle (*amāti*) is also in the Plural.

The form of the participle also varies with the *gender* of the subject, as well as with its *number*. Thus, if the subject is Masculine, the participle will be *amātus* in the Singular, and *amāti* in the Plural; if Feminine, *amāta* in the Singular, and *amātae* in the Plural; and, if Neuter, *amātum* in the Singular, and *amāta* in the Plural. Thus the participle in the compound tenses (i.e., in those which are made up of the participle and the auxiliary *sum*) agrees with the subject in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, like an adjective, according to Rule XXXV. 1, note.

## FIRST CONJUGATION—BOTII VOICES.

## EXERCISE XXII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. *Laudo, laudor.*<sup>1</sup> 2. *Laudābo, laudābor.*<sup>2</sup> 3. *Laudābam, laudābar.*<sup>2</sup> 4. *Laudem, lauder.* 5. *Laudārem, laudārer.*<sup>2</sup> 6. *Laudat, laudatur.*<sup>1</sup> 7. *Amābat, amabātur.* 8. *Amābit, amabītur.* 9. *Amet, amētur.* 10. *Amāret, amarētur.* 11. *Laudārent, laudarentur.* 12. *Ament, amentur.* 13. *Laudant, laudantur.* 14. *Amābant, amabantur.* 15. *Laudābunt, laudabuntur.* 16. *Amāvit, amātus est.* 17. *Laudavērat, laudātus erat.* 18. *Amavērit, amātus erit.* 19. *Lauda, laudāre.* 20. *Amāto, amātor.* 21. *Laudanto, laudantor.*

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He blames, he is blamed. 2. I was praising, I was praised. 3. You will praise, you will be praised. 4. He

<sup>1</sup> In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Voices,—the Active and the Passive,—and observe the difference between them. The Passive *laudor* differs from the Active *laudo* only in adding *r*; the Passive *laudābar* differs from the Active *laudābam* only in taking *r* in place of *m*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the first person of the Passive is formed from the first person of the Active by simply adding *r*; or, if the Active ends in *m*, by substituting *r* for *m*. Again: the Passive *laudātur* differs from the Active *laudat* only in adding *ur*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the third person of the Passive is formed from the third person of the Active by simply adding *ur*.

<sup>2</sup> Where must we look to find the meaning of these endings,—in the Vocabulary, or in the Grammar? and where to find the general meaning of the verb? See Suggestion II. To find the meaning of the verb to which *laudābor* belongs, for what form must we look in the Vocabulary? See Suggestion VII.

will blame, he will be blamed. 5. They will praise, they will be praised. 6. We blame, we are blamed. 7. He has praised, he has been praised. 8. They have blamed, they have been blamed. 9. He had praised, he had been praised. 10. They had blamed, they had been blamed. 11. He may praise, he may be praised. 12. He would blame, he would be blamed. 13. They may praise, they may be praised.

### FIRST CONJUGATION — FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.<sup>1</sup>

#### DIRECT OBJECT.

#### RULE V.—Direct Object.

379. The Direct Object<sup>2</sup> of an action is put in the Accusative.

*Deus mundum aedificāvit, God made the world.*<sup>3</sup> Cic. *Libera rem publicam, Free the republic.* Cic. *Pōpūli Rōmāni sālūtem dēfendite, Defend the safety of the Roman people.* Cic.

<sup>1</sup> It is thought advisable that the pupil should now commence a review of the grammatical forms which he has already learned. Accordingly, this Exercise will involve nouns of the First and of the Second Declension. The pupil should therefore carefully review those Declensions (42, 45). In connection with the subsequent Exercises, it is expected that the other Declensions and the other Grammatical forms will be reviewed in order, as will be indicated in the respective headings which precede the several Exercises.

<sup>2</sup> The *Direct Object* of an action is generally the *object*, person, or thing, on which the action is *directly* exerted; as, *salūtem*, safety, in the third example; *defend* (what?) the *safety*. But the *Direct Object* is sometimes the *effect* of the action, i.e. the object produced by it; as, *mundum*, world, in the first example,—*made the world*.

<sup>3</sup> In English, the object follows the verb; thus, in this example, *world* follows *made*; but in Latin the object usually precedes the verb: thus *mundum* precedes *aedificāvit*. So also, in the third example, *salūtem* precedes *defendite*; but sometimes the object follows the verb: thus in the second example, *rem publicam* follows *libera*.

## MODEL FOR PARSING DIRECT OBJECTS.

*Deūs mundūm aedificāvīt, God made the world.*

*Mundum* is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *mund*. Singular: *mundus, mundi, mundo, mundum, munde, mundo*. Plural: *mundi, mundōrum, mundis, mundos, mundi, mundis*. It is of the Masculine gender, by 45; is in the Accusative Singular; and is the Direct Object of the transitive verb *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.: “The Direct Object of an action is put in the Accusative.”

## EXERCISE XXIII.

## I. Vocabulary.

Aedificō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to build.</i>
Arō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to plough.</i>
Cantō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to sing.</i>
Italiā, ae, f.	<i>Italy.</i>
Libérō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to liberate.</i>
Rēnōvō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to renew.</i>
Spērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to hope.</i>
Tarquiñiūs, ii, m.	<i>Tarquinius, Roman king.</i>
Thēmistōclēs, īs, m.	<i>Themistocles, Athenian commander.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Lusciniam laudo.<sup>1</sup>
2. Lusciniam laudāmus.
3. Luscinias laudat.
4. Luscinias laudant.
5. Luscinia laudātur.
6. Lusciniae laudantur.
7. Patriam amāmus.
8. Pro patriā<sup>2</sup> pugnabīmus.
9. Nonne<sup>3</sup> Themistōcles patriam liberāvit?
10. Patriam liberāvit.
11. Italia libēravērunt.
12. Italia liberāta<sup>4</sup> est.
13. Tarquinius templum aedificā-

<sup>1</sup> *Lusciniam* is the *Direct Object* of *laudo*, according to Rule V.

<sup>2</sup> See Rule XXXII. page 24.

<sup>3</sup> See 346, II. 1, page 59.

<sup>4</sup> For agreement of participle with subject, see Rule XXXV. 460, I, page 54.

vit. 14. Templum aedificābat. 15. Templa aedificavērant. 16. Templā aedificāta erant. 17. Templum aedificātum erit. 18. Puērum laudabāmus. 19. Puēri laudāti sunt. 20. Nonne<sup>1</sup> bellum renovātum est?

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. The nightingale is singing.
2. The nightingales are singing.
3. The nightingales will sing.
4. The boys have been praised.
5. Did you not<sup>1</sup> praise the boys?<sup>2</sup>
6. We praised the boys.
7. The boys will be praised.
8. Have we not<sup>1</sup> liberated Italy?
9. You have liberated Italy.
10. We will liberate the country.
11. We were ploughing the field.
12. Will you plough the field?
13. The field will be ploughed.

### ~~FIRST CONJUGATION~~ — THIRD DECLENSION.<sup>3</sup>

#### ADVERBS.

### RULE LI.—Use of Adverbs.

582. Adverbs<sup>4</sup> qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS:

Sāpientes fēliciter<sup>4</sup> vīvunt, *The wise live happily.* Cic. Fācile<sup>4</sup> doctissimus, *unquestionably the most learned.* Cic. Haud<sup>4</sup> alīter, *not otherwise.* Virg.

<sup>1</sup> See 346, II. 1, page 59.

<sup>2</sup> The Latin word for *boys* in this sentence will be in the Accusative, according to Rule V., and will precede the verb.

<sup>3</sup> The pupil should now review the Third Declension (48–54).

<sup>4</sup> The Adverb is, therefore, the part of speech which is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. *Fēliciter*, happily, is an adverb qualifying the verb *vīvunt*, live (*live happily*). *Fācile*, easily, unquestionably, is an adverb qualifying the adjective *doctissimus*, the most learned (*easily, i.e. unquestionably the most learned*). *Haud*, not, is an adverb qualifying the adverb *alīter*, otherwise (*not otherwise*). The adverb in Latin usually stands directly before the word which it qualifies, as in these examples.

## MODEL FOR PARSING ADVERBS.

Sāpientēs fēlicitēr vīvunt, *The wise live happily.*

*Feliciter* is an adverb, and qualifies *vīvunt*, according to Rule LI.: “Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS.”

## EXERCISE XXIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Elōquentiā, ae, f.	eloquence.
Expugnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	to take, take by storm.
Fortitēr, adv.	bravely.
Jūventūs, jūventūtis, f.	youth.
Ornō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	to adorn, be an ornament to.
Piētās, piētātis, f.	filial affection, piety, duty.
Pugnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	to fight.
Servō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	to preserve, keep, save.
Vōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	to fly.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Avis volat.
2. Aves volant.
3. Nonne<sup>1</sup> avis cantābat?
4. Aves cantābant.
5. Rex urbem<sup>2</sup> aedificāvit.
6. Urbs aedificāta<sup>3</sup> est.
7. Urbes aedificātae<sup>3</sup> erunt.
8. Milītes fortiter<sup>4</sup> pugnavērunt.
9. Scipio<sup>5</sup> milītes laudāvit.
10. Scipio<sup>5</sup> milītum virtūtem laudābat.
11. Scipiōnem laudāmus.
12. Scipio patrem servāvit.
13. Scipio urbem expugnāvit.
14. Urbs expugnāta est.
15. Milītes patriam amant.
16. Milītes<sup>5</sup> pro patriā pugnābant.
17. Piētas puēros ornat.
18. Virtūtes civitātem ornant.

<sup>1</sup> See 346, II. 1, page 59.

<sup>2</sup> *Urbem*, direct object of *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.

<sup>3</sup> Why *aedificāta* in one case, and *aedificātae* in the other? Why not *aedificātus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, page 54.

<sup>4</sup> *Fortiter*, an Adverb qualifying *pugnāverunt*, according to Rule LI.

<sup>5</sup> In what order will you look out the words in this sentence? See Suggestion V.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The birds are singing.
2. Do you not<sup>1</sup> love birds?<sup>2</sup>
3. We love birds.<sup>2</sup>
4. This bird will fly.
5. Did you not<sup>1</sup> save the city?
6. The soldiers saved the city.
7. Shepherds love the mountains.
8. We love virtue.
9. Is not virtue loved?
10. It is loved.
11. Do not the citizens praise the king?
12. They praise the king.
13. The king will be praised.
14. The virtue of the king is praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.<sup>3</sup>

## EXERCISE XXV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Convōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to assemble, call together.</i>
Duplicō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to double, increase.</i>
Dux, dūcīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>general, leader.</i>
Fidēs, fidēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>faith, fidelity, word,<sup>4</sup> promise.</i>
Fūgō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to rout.</i>
Hōmō, hōmīnīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>man.</i>
Sēnātūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>senate.</i>
Stimūlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to stimulate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Homīnes<sup>5</sup> cantum lusciniae<sup>6</sup> laudant.
2. Cantus lusciniae laudātur.
3. Romūlus exercītūm fugat.
4. Nonne

<sup>1</sup> See 346, II. 1, page 59.

<sup>2</sup> Remember that the *object* in Latin usually precedes the verb.

<sup>3</sup> The pupil should now review these Declensions (116, 119).

<sup>4</sup> To keep one's word, *fidem servāre*: I keep my word, *fidem meam servo*, or *fidem servo*, as the Latin possessives, *meus*, my, *tuus*, your, etc., when not emphatic, are often omitted; when expressed, they usually follow their nouns.

<sup>5</sup> In this sentence, what order will you follow, in accordance with Suggestion V., in looking out the words in the Vocabulary? In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *homīnes* (51, II.), *militēs* (50, II.), *stimulāvit* (205)?

<sup>6</sup> See Rule XVI. page 22.

exercitum fugavimus? 5. Exercitus fugatus est. 6. Exercitus fugatus erit. 7. Consul senatum convocavit. 8. Senatus convocatus est. 9. Senatus consulem laudavit. 10. Spes victoriae milites stimulavit. 11. Numerum diērum duplicavi. 12. Numerus diērum duplicatus est.

### III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The boy has kept his word.<sup>1</sup>
2. Will you not keep your word?
3. We will keep our word.
4. The consul praised the fidelity of the citizens.
5. Will not the fidelity of the citizens be praised?
6. Will not the citizens praise the fidelity of the army?
7. They have praised the fidelity of the army.
8. Did not the general praise the army?
9. He praised the army.
10. The army will be praised.

## FIRST CONJUGATION—ADJECTIVES.<sup>2</sup>

### EXERCISE XXVI.

#### I. *Vocabulary.*

Ampliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to enlarge.</i>
Condemnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to condemn.</i>
Hannibāl, Hannibālis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hannibal</i> , Carthaginian general.
Innocens, innōcentis, -	<i>innocent.</i>
Nōbilis, č,	<i>noble.</i>
Nōvūs, ā, ūm,	<i>new.</i>
Occūpō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to occupy.</i>
Pūnicus, ā, ūm,	<i>Carthaginian</i> , <i>Punic</i> .

<sup>1</sup> See note 4, preceding page.

<sup>2</sup> The pupil should now review Adjectives (146–162).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rex urbem novam<sup>1</sup> ampliābat. 2. Urbem novam ampliābunt.
3. Rex urbem pulchram<sup>1</sup> ampliavērat.
4. Urbs pulchra servāta<sup>2</sup> est.
5. Hannibal multas civitātes occupāvit.
6. Judīces hominēm innocentissimum<sup>3</sup> condemnāvērunt.
7. Num Punicum bellum renovātum est?
8. Nonne Punicum bellum renovātum est?
9. Punicum bellum renovātum est.
10. Romāni nobilissimas<sup>3</sup> urbes expugnavērunt.

+ III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not the brave soldiers save the city?
2. The brave soldiers will save the beautiful city.
3. The noble city will be saved.
4. We praise good boys.
5. Good boys will be praised.
6. Do you not praise diligent pupils?
7. Diligent pupils are praised.
8. The citizens praise the brave soldiers.

FIRST CONJUGATION—PRONOUNS.<sup>4</sup>

## EXERCISE XXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Alíquīs, alíqua, alíquid or alíquod,	<i>some one, somebody.</i>
Dēlectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to delight.</i>
Diligentiā, ae, f.	<i>diligence.</i>
Nōn, <i>adv.</i>	<i>not.</i>
Salūtō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to salute.</i>
Suūs, ā, ūm,	<i>his, her, its, their.</i>

<sup>1</sup> See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.<sup>2</sup> Why *servāta* rather than *servātus*? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, p. 54.<sup>3</sup> In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 162.<sup>4</sup> The pupil should now review Pronouns (182–191).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Quis hanc<sup>1</sup> urbem servābit?
2. Hanc urbem pulchram servabimus.
3. Quis te<sup>2</sup> salutāvit?
4. Pater meus<sup>1</sup> te salūtat.
5. Haec<sup>1</sup> vita te delectat.
6. Philosophia nos<sup>2</sup> delectat.
7. Omnia animalia se<sup>2</sup> amant.
8. Fratres tui<sup>1</sup> laudantur.
9. Fratres mei laudāti sunt.
10. Puer parentes suos<sup>3</sup> amat.
11. Puēri boni parentes suos<sup>3</sup> amant.
12. Parentes nostros amamus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you blame me?
2. We do not<sup>4</sup> blame you.
3. Whom do you blame?
4. We blame your brother.
5. This book delights me.
6. These books delighted us.
7. Did not<sup>5</sup> your father praise you?
8. He praised us.
9. Did not<sup>5</sup> some one praise your diligence?
10. Our parents praised our diligence.
11. Did your brother blame you?
12. He did not<sup>4</sup> blame me.
13. He blamed himself.
14. He will be blamed.

<sup>1</sup> These Pronouns are all used as adjectives, and agree with their nouns like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32. Pronouns thus used as adjectives generally precede their nouns; but the Possessive Pronouns, *meus*, *tuus*, etc. (185), generally follow their nouns, as in this Exercise.

<sup>2</sup> Personal Pronouns, it will be remembered, are used as substantives (184). They are accordingly governed like any other substantives. See Rule V. p. 70. Observe that the object precedes the verb.

<sup>3</sup> The pupil will observe that *suos* in the tenth sentence must be rendered *his*, while in the eleventh it must be rendered *their*. Thus the meaning of the Possessive *suus* depends in part upon the *number* of the word to which it refers. It must be rendered *his* (*her*, *its*) when that word, as *puer* in the tenth sentence, is in the *Singular*; but it must be rendered *their* when that word, as *puēri* in the eleventh sentence, is in the *Plural*.

<sup>4</sup> When a verb with a direct object has also an adverb qualifying it, the usual order is *Object, Adverb, Verb*; but the adverb *non*, *not*, may stand either *before* or *after* the object.

<sup>5</sup> Nonne.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

207. Moneo, *I advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
mōneō,	mōnērē,	mōnūi,	mōnītūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I advise.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

mōneō		mōnēmūs
mōnēs		mōnētīs
mōnēt;		mōnēnt.

IMPERFECT.

*I was advising.*

mōnēbām		mōnēbāmūs
mōnēbās		mōnēbātīs
mōnēbāt;		mōnēbānt.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will advise.*

mōnēbō		mōnēbīmūs
mōnēbīs		mōnēbītīs
mōnēbīt;		mōnēbīnt.

PERFECT.

*I advised or have advised.*

mōnuī		mōnuīmūs
mōnuīstī		mōnuīstīs
mōnuīt;		mōnuīrūnt, or ērō.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had advised.*

mōnuērām		mōnuērāmūs
mōnuērās		mōnuērātīs
mōnuērāt;		mōnuērānt.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have advised.*

mōnuērō		mōnuērīmūs
mōnuērīs		mōnuērītīs
mōnuērīt;		mōnuērīnt.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can advise.*

## SINGULAR.

mõneām  
mõneās  
mõneāt ;

mõneāmūs  
mõneātīs  
mõneant.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should advise.*

mõnērēm  
mõnērēs  
mõnērēt ;

mõnērēmūs  
mõnērētīs  
mõnērent.

## PERFECT.

*I may have advised.*

mõnuērīm  
mõnuērīs  
mõnuērīt ;

mõnuērīmūs  
mõnuērītīs  
mõnuērint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have advised.*

mõnuissēm  
mõnuissēs  
mõnuissēt ;

mõnuissēmūs  
mõnuissētīs  
mõnuissent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mõnē, advise thou;      FUT. mõnētē, advise ye.

FUT. mõnētō, thou shalt advise,      mõnētōtē, ye shall advise,  
mõnētō, he shall advise;      mõnēntō, they shall advise

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. mõnērē, to advise.

PERF. mõnuissē, to have advised.

FUT. mõnītūrūs essē, to be about to advise.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mõnens, advising.

FUT. mõnītūrūs, about to advise.

## GERUND.

Gen. mõnendī, of advising,

Dat. mõnendō, for advising,

Acc. mõnendūm, advising,

Abl. mõnendō, by advising.

## SUPINE.

Acc. mõnītūm, to advise,

Abl. mõnītū, to advise, be advised.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
mōneōr,	mōnērī,	mōnitūs sūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I am advised.*

SINGULAR.

mōneōr	;	PLURAL.
mōnērīs, or rē		mōnēmūr
mōnētūr;		mōnēmīnī

PLURAL.

mōnēmūr
mōnēmīnī
mōnēntūr.

IMPERFECT.

*I was advised.*

mōnēbār	;	PLURAL.
mōnēbārīs, or rē		mōnēbāmūr
mōnēbātūr;		mōnēbāmīnī

mōnēbāmūr
mōnēbāmīnī
mōnēbāntūr.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will be advised.*

mōnēbōr	;	PLURAL.
mōnēbōrīs, or rē		mōnēbōmūr
mōnēbōtūr;		mōnēbōmīnī

mōnēbōmūr
mōnēbōmīnī
mōnēbōntūr.

PERFECT.

*I have been or was advised.*

mōnitūs sūm <sup>1</sup>	;	PLURAL.
mōnitūs ēs		mōnitī sūmūs
mōnitūs est;		mōnitī estīs

mōnitī sūmūs
mōnitī estīs
mōnitī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been advised.*

mōnitūs ērām <sup>1</sup>	;	PLURAL.
mōnitūs ērās		mōnitī ērāmūs
mōnitūs erāt;		mōnitī ērātīs

mōnitī ērāmūs
mōnitī ērātīs
mōnitī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been advised.*

mōnitūs ērō <sup>1</sup>	;	PLURAL.
mōnitūs ērīs		mōnitī ērīmūs
mōnitūs ērīt;		mōnitī ērītīs

mōnitī ērīmūs
mōnitī ērītīs
mōnitī ērunt.

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot-notes.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be advised.*

## SINGULAR.

mõneär
mõneär̄is, or r̄e
mõneǟt̄ur;

## PLURAL.

mõneäm̄ür
mõneäm̄ini
mõneant̄ur.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be advised.*

mõnēr̄er
mõnēr̄er̄is, or r̄e
mõnēr̄et̄ur;

mõnēr̄em̄ür
mõnēr̄em̄ini
mõnērent̄ur.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been advised.*

mõn̄it̄us s̄im̄ <sup>1</sup>
mõn̄it̄us s̄is
mõn̄it̄us s̄it̄;

mõn̄it̄i s̄im̄us
mõn̄it̄i s̄it̄is
mõn̄it̄i s̄int̄.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been advised.*

mõn̄it̄us ess̄em̄ <sup>1</sup>
mõn̄it̄us ess̄es
mõn̄it̄us ess̄et̄;

mõn̄it̄i ess̄em̄us
mõn̄it̄i ess̄et̄is
mõn̄it̄i essent̄.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mõnēr̄e, *be thou advised*; | MÖNÉM̄INI, *be ye advised*.FUT. mõnēt̄or, *thou shalt be advised*,  
mõnēt̄or, *he shall be advised*;mõnent̄or, *they shall be advised*.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. mõnēri, *to be advised*,PERF. mõn̄it̄us ess̄e, *to have been advised*,FUT. mõn̄it̄um̄ ir̄i, *to be about to be advised*.

## PARTICIPLE.

PERF. mõn̄it̄us, *advised*,FUT. mõnend̄us, *to be advised*.<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot-notes.

## SECOND CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XXVIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Mōneč, mōnērē, mōnui, mōnítūm,	<i>to advise.</i>
Pāreč, pārērē, pāruī, pārītūm,	<i>to obey.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneo, monēbam, monēbo.<sup>1</sup> 2. Mones, monētis. 3. Monet, monent. 4. Monēmus, monebāmus, monebīmus. 5. Monēbant, monēbunt. 6. Monui, monuěram, monuěro. 7. Monuīmus, monuerāmus, monuerīmus. 8. Monuit, monuērunt. 9. Monuěrat, monuěrant. 10. Monuěrit, monuěrint. 11. Moneam, monērem, monuěrim, monuissem. 12. Moneat, moneant. 13. Monēret, monērent. 14. Monuěrit, monuěrint. 15. Monuisset, monuissent.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. You advise, you were advising, you will advise. 2. He obeys, they obey. 3. He was obeying, they were obeying. 4. He will advise, they will advise. 5. He has obeyed, he had obeyed, he will have obeyed. 6. They have advised, they had advised, they will have advised. 7. I have advised, we have advised. 8. I had advised, I had obeyed. 9. He may advise, he may obey.

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<sup>1</sup> The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe wherein they differ from each other.

## FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—ACTIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XXIX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Cantō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to sing.</i>
Spērō, ārē, āvī. ātūm,	<i>to hope.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Sperat, paret.<sup>1</sup>
2. Sperant, parent.
3. Sperāmus, parēmus.
4. Sperābat, parēbat.
5. Sperābant, parēbant.
6. Sperābam, parēbam.
7. Sperabāmus, párebāmus.
8. Sperabīmus, parebīmus.
9. Sperābo, parēbo.
10. Sperāvi, parui.
11. Speravěram, paruěram.
12. Speravěro, paruěro.
13. Speravīmus, paruīmus.
14. Speravěrat, paruěrat.
15. Speravěrint, paruěrint.
16. Sperāte, parēte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I sing, I advise.
2. I was singing, I was advising.
3. I will sing, I will advise.
4. He will hope, he will obey.
5. They will hope, they will obey.
6. They were singing, they were advising.
7. They sing, they advise.
8. He has hoped, he has obeyed.
9. They have hoped, they have obeyed.
10. He had sung, he had obeyed.
11. They had sung, they had obeyed.
12. We had hoped, we had advised.
13. We would sing, we would obey.

<sup>1</sup> In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Conjugations,—the First and the Second,—and should carefully observe the difference between them.

SECOND CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.  
OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

## EXERCISE XXX.

## I. Vocabulary.

Aurūm, ī, n.	gold.
Flōs, flōrīs, m.	flower.
Hābeō, hābērē, hābuī, hābitūm,	to have, hold.
Mēreō, mērērē, mēruī, mēritūm,	to deserve, merit.
Philōsōphūs, ī, m.	philosopher.
Pondūs, pondērīs, n.	weight, mass.
Praebeō, praebērē, praebuī, praebitūm,	to furnish, give.
Praemiūm, iī, n.	reward.
Tāceō, tācērē, tācuī, tācītūm,	to be silent.
Terreō, terrērē, terruī, terrītūm,	to frighten, terrify.

## II. Translate into English.

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Puēri libros habent. 3. Libros utiles<sup>1</sup> habēmus. 4. Librum utilem habuisti. 5. Nonne bonum<sup>1</sup> amīcum habēbis? 6. Bonum amīcum habēbo. 7. Bonos amīcos habuīmus. 8. Rex amīcos habēbat. 9. Rex aurum habēbat. 10. Rex<sup>2</sup> magnum auri pondus<sup>3</sup> habučrat. 11. Gloriam veram habebītis. 12. Ver praebet flores. 13. Ver praebēbit flores. 14. Philosōphus tacēbat. 15. Discipūlus praemium meret.

<sup>1</sup> Observe that the Latin adjective may either precede or follow its noun; though it seems more frequently to follow, unless it is emphatic.

<sup>2</sup> In this sentence, endeavor, in accordance with Suggestion IV., to discover the *subject*, *verb*, and *object*, before looking out the words in the Vocabulary. In what order will you look out the words in accordance with Suggestion V.?

<sup>3</sup> When a noun is qualified by both an adjective and a genitive, as *pondus* by *magnum* and *aurei*, the adjective usually precedes both nouns, and is followed by the genitive, as in this example: *magnum aurei pondus*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who has my book?
2. I have your book.
3. Which book have you?
4. I have three<sup>1</sup> books.
5. My brother has ten books.
6. The king had a golden crown.
7. Did he not have many friends?
8. He had many friends.
9. You will have true friends.
10. The pupils are silent.<sup>2</sup>
11. Will you not be silent?
12. We will be silent.

## SECOND CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

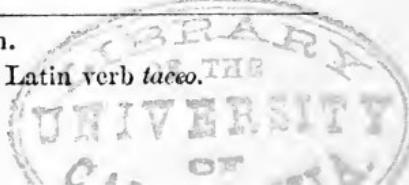
## EXERCISE XXXI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneor, monēbar, monēbor.
2. Monēmur, monebāmur, monebīmur.
3. Moneātur, moneantur.
4. Monerētur, monerentur.
5. Monītus est, monīti sunt.
6. Monītus erat, monīti erant.
7. Monītus erit, monīti erunt.
8. Monētor, monentor.
9. Monet, monētur.
10. Monent, monen-  
tūr.
11. Monēbat, Monebātur.
12. Monēbant, moneban-  
tūr.
13. Monēbit, monebītur.
14. Monēbunt, monebuntur.
15. Monēmus, monēmur.
16. Monebāmus, Monebāmur.
17. Monebīmus, monebīmur.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is advised, they are advised.
2. I was terrified, we were terrified.
3. He will be advised, they will be advised.
4. You have been terrified, I have been terrified.
5. He had been advised, he had been terrified.
6. I shall have been advised, I shall have been terrified.
7. I advise, I am advised.
8. I was advising, I was advised.
9. I shall advise, I shall be advised.
10. They terrify, they are terrified.
11. They were terrifying, they were terrified.
12. They will terrify, they will be terrified.

<sup>1</sup> Place the Numeral *before* the noun.<sup>2</sup> *Are silent* is to be rendered by the Latin verb *taceo*.

## FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—PASSIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XXXII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Admōneō, admōnērē, admōnuī, admōnitūm,	<i>to admonish.</i>
Amō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to love.</i>
Invitō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to invite.</i>
Laudō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to praise.</i>
Terreō, terrērē, terrui, territūm,	<i>to terrify.</i>
Vitūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to blame.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitātur, terrētur. 2. Invitantur, terrentur. 3. Invitāmur, terrēmur. 4. Invitabāmur, terrebāmur. 5. Invitabātur, terrebātur. 6. Invitabantur, terrebantur. 7. Invitabuntur, terrebuntur. 8. Invitabitur, terrebbitur. 9. Invitābor, terrēbor. 10. Invitātus sum, terrītus sum. 11. Invitāti sumus, terrīti sumus. 12. Invitātus est, terrītus est. 13. Invitāti sunt, terrīti sunt. 14. Invitāti erant, terrīti erant. 15. Invitātus erat, terrītus erat.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am invited, I am admonished. 2. You are invited, you are admonished. 3. He was praised, he was advised. 4. They were praised, they were advised. 5. You will be invited, you will be admonished. 6. He has been blamed, he has been terrified. 7. They had been loved, they had been admonished. 8. They will have been invited, they

will have been admonished. 9. I may be invited, I may be admonished. 10. I should be invited, I should be admonished.

## SECOND CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

### OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

## EXERCISE XXXIII.

### I. Vocabulary.

<i>Apūd, prep. with acc.</i>	<i>near, before, among.</i>
<i>Exerceō, exerceō, exercērē, exercuī, exercitūm,</i>	<i>to exercise, train.</i>
<i>Frāter, frātrīs, m.</i>	<i>brother.</i>
<i>Māgistēr, māgistrī, m.</i>	<i>master, teacher.</i>
<i>Měmoriā, ac, f.</i>	<i>memory.</i>
<i>Puēr, puērī, m.</i>	<i>boy.</i>
<i>Quīs, quae, quid,<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>who, which, what?</i>
<i>Rectē, adv.</i>	<i>rightly.</i>
<i>Tuūs, ā, ūm,</i>	<i>your, yours.</i>

### II. Translate into English.

1. *Quis monētur?* 2. *Nonne puer monētur?* 3. *Puer recte monētur.* 4. *Puēri recte monentur.* 5. *Discipūli recte monīti sunt.* 6. *Discipūlus recte monītus est.* 7. *Frater tuus recte admonītus erit.* 8. *Fratres tui recte admonīti erunt.* 9. *Nonne admonīti sumus?* 10. *Recte admonīti sumus.* 11. *Memoria exercētur.* 12. *Memoria*

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<sup>1</sup> For the declension of the Interrogative Pronoun *quis*, see 188.

exerceātur.<sup>1</sup> 13. Memoria exercebitur. 14. Discipūli apud magistros exercentur.

### III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Were not the boys terrified? 2. They were terrified.
3. Let<sup>2</sup> the pupils be admonished. 4. They have been admonished.
5. Who will be advised? 6. These boys will be advised.
7. Has your memory been exercised? 8. My memory has been exercised.
9. Was not the general terrified? 10. The general himself<sup>3</sup> was not terrified.
11. The soldiers were terrified.

### FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

### EXERCISE XXXIV.

#### I. *Vocabulary.*

Cāmillūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Camillus</i> , Roman general.
Exspectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to await, expect.</i>
Hostis, is, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	<i>enemy.</i>
Ingens, ingentīs,	<i>huge, large, great.</i>
Lēgiō, lēgiōnīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>legion, body of soldiers.</i>
Nōn, <i>adv.</i>	<i>not.</i>
Nūmērūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>number.</i>
Optō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to wish for, desire.</i>
Pēcūniā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>money.</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Exerceātur*; the Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*. See 196, I. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Let be admonished* is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Himself* = *ipse*. See 186.

Philōsōphūs, ī, m.	<i>philosopher.</i>
Praeceptōr, praeceptōrīs, m.	<i>teacher.</i>
Proeliūm, ii, n.	<i>battle.</i>
Rōmānūs, ī, m.	<i>Roman, a Roman.</i>
Sūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to conquer.</i>
Vērēcundiā, ae, f.	<i>modesty.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Camillus hostes superāvit. 2. Hostes superāti sunt.  
 3. Omnes discipūli paruērant.<sup>1</sup> 4. Romāni hostem exspectābant. 5. Romāni<sup>2</sup> ingentem hostium numērum<sup>3</sup> exspecta-vērant.<sup>1</sup> 6. Hostes proelium exspectābant. 7. Praeceptor tacēbat. 8. Discipūli tacēbant. 9. Verecundia juventūtem ornat. 10. Philosōphus pecuniam non habet: 11. Philosōphi pecuniam non optant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are you expecting me? 2. We are expecting you.  
 3. Did you not await the enemy?<sup>4</sup> 4. We awaited the enemy. 5. Have you not a good memory? 6. I have a good memory. 7. Will the soldiers obey? 8. The brave soldiers will obey. 9. Camillus had an army. 10. He praised the army. 11. Did you advise the boy? 12. We advised the boys. 13. Were not the enemy put to flight?<sup>5</sup> 14. They were put to flight.

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Suggestion VII. 3, for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 205, 207.

<sup>2</sup> Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

<sup>3</sup> *Ingentem hostium numērum*, for arrangement see note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX.

<sup>4</sup> Put the Latin word in the plural.

<sup>5</sup> *Put to flight* is to be rendered by a single Latin verb.

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

209. *Rego, I rule.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
rēgō,	rēgērē,	rexī,	rectūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I rule.*

## SINGULAR.

rēgō

rēgis

rēgit;

## PLURAL.

rēgimūs

rēgitīs

rēgunt.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was ruling.*

rēgēbām

rēgēbās

rēgēbāt;

rēgēbāmūs

rēgēbātīs

rēgēbānt.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will rule.*

rēgām

rēgēs

rēgēt;

rēgēmūs

rēgētīs

rēgent.

## PERFECT.

*I ruled or have ruled.*

rexī

rexistī

rexit;

reximūs

rexistīs

rexērunt, or ērē.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had ruled.*

rexērām

rexērās

rexērāt;

rexērāmūs

rexērātīs

rexērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have ruled.*

rexērō

rexērīs

rexērīt;

rexērīmūs

rexērītīs

rexērint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can rule.*

## SINGULAR.

rēgām  
rēgās  
rēgāt;

rēgāmūs  
rēgātīs  
rēgant.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should rule.*

rēgērēm  
rēgērēs  
rēgēret;

rēgērēmūs  
rēgērētīs  
rēgērent.

## PERFECT.

*I may have ruled.*

rexērīm  
rexērīs  
rexērīt;

rexērīmūs  
rexērītīs  
rexērint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have ruled.*

rexissēm  
rexissēs  
rexissēt;

rexissēmūs  
rexissētīs  
rexissent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgē, *rule thou;*FUT. rēgītō, *thou shalt rule,*  
rēgītō, *he shall rule;*| rēgītē, *rule ye.*| rēgītōtē, *ye shall rule,*  
rēguntō, *they shall rule.*

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, *to rule.*PERF. rexissē, *to have ruled.*FUT. rectūrūs essē, *to be about*  
*to rule.*

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgens, *ruling.*FUT. rectūrūs, *about to rule.*

## GERUND.

## SUPINE.

- |      |           |                    |
|------|-----------|--------------------|
| Gen. | rēgendī,  | <i>of ruling,</i>  |
| Dat. | rēgendō,  | <i>for ruling,</i> |
| Acc. | rēgendūm, | <i>ruling,</i>     |
| Abl. | rēgendō,  | <i>by ruling.</i>  |

- |      |         |                           |
|------|---------|---------------------------|
| Acc. | rectūm, | <i>to rule,</i>           |
| Abl. | rectū,  | <i>to rule, be ruled.</i> |

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

210. Regor, *I am ruled.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

rēgōr,

Pres. Inf.

rēgī,

Perf. Ind.

rectūs sūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am ruled.*

## SINGULAR.

rēgōr

rēgērīs, or rē

rēgītūr;

## PLURAL.

rēgīmūr

rēgīmīnī

rēguntūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was ruled.*

rēgēbār

rēgēbārīs, or rē

rēgēbātūr;

rēgēbāmūr

rēgēbāmīnī

rēgēbāntūr.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be ruled.*

rēgār

rēgērīs, or rē

rēgētūr;

rēgēmūr

rēgēmīnī

rēgentūr.

## PERFECT.

*I have been or was ruled.*rectūs sūm<sup>1</sup>

rectūs ēs

rectūs est;

rectī sūmūs

rectī estīs

rectī sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been ruled.*rectūs ērām<sup>1</sup>

rectūs ērās

rectūs ērāt;

rectī ērāmūs

rectī ērātīs

rectī ērānt.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been ruled.*rectūs ērō<sup>1</sup>

rectūs ērīs

rectūs ērīt;

rectī ērīmūs

rectī ērītīs

rectī ērūnt.

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot-notes.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be ruled.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgār	rēgāmūr
rēgārīs, or rō	rēgāmīnī
rēgātūr ;	rēgantūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be ruled.*

rēgērēr	rēgērēmūr
rēgērērīs, or rō	rēgērēmīnī
rēgērētūr ;	rēgērentūr.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been ruled.*

rectūs sīm <sup>1</sup>	rectī sīmūs
rectūs sīs	rectī sītīs
rectūs sīt ;	rectī sīnt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.*

rectūs essēm <sup>1</sup>	rectī essēmūs
rectūs essēs	rectī essētīs
rectūs essēt ;	rectī essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, be thou ruled ;	rēgīmīnī, be ye ruled.
FUT. rēgītōr, thou shalt be ruled,	

*rēgītōr, he shall be ruled ; | rēguntōr, ye shall be ruled.*

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. rēgī, to be ruled.	PARTICIPLE.
PERF. rectūs essē, to have been ruled.	PERF. rectūs, ruled.
FUT. rectūm īrī, to be about to be ruled.	FUT. rēgendūs, to be ruled.

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot-notes.

## THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XXXV,

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dūcō, ērē, duxī, ductūm,	<i>to lead.</i>
Rēgō, ērē, rexī, rectūm,	<i>to rule, govern.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rego, regēbam, regam.
2. Regīmus, regebāmus, re-gēmus.
3. Regītis, regis.
4. Regēbas, regebātis.
5. Regē-bant, regēbat.
6. Reget, regent.
7. Rexērunt, rexit.
8. Rexi, rexēram, rexēro.
9. Rexīmus, rexerāmus, rexerīmus.
10. Regas, regēres, rexēris, rexisses.
11. Regātis, regerētis, rexerītis, rexissētis.
12. Regam, regāmus.
13. Regerē-mus, regērem.
14. Rexērit, rexērint.
15. Rexissent, rex-isset.
16. Rege, regīte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He leads, he was leading, he will lead.
2. He rules, he was ruling, he will rule.
3. They lead, they rule.
4. They were leading, they were ruling.
5. They will lead, they will rule.
6. You have led, you have ruled.
7. He had led, he had ruled.
8. They had led, they had ruled.
9. He will have led, he will have ruled.
10. They may lead, they may rule.
11. He would lead, he would rule.
12. They would lead, they would rule.
13. We should have led, we should have ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS — ACTIVE  
VOICE.

## EXERCISE XXXVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dicō, dicērē, dixī, dictūm,	<i>to say, tell, speak.</i>
Vocō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to call.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocat, tacet, dicit.<sup>1</sup> 2. Vocant, tacent, dicunt. 3. Vocābant, tacēbant, dicēbant. 4. Vocābo, tacēbo, dicam. 5. Vocavīmus, tacuīmus, dixīmus. 6. Vocāvi, tacui, dixi. 7. Vocavērunt, tacuērunt, dixērunt. 8. Vocavērat, tacuērat, dixērat. 9. Vocavērint, tacuērint, dixērint. 10. Vocem, taceam, dicam. 11. Vocārent, tacērent, dicērent. 12. Vocāte, tacēte, dicēte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I invite, I admonish, I lead. 2. We call, we are silent, we speak. 3. We were inviting, we were admonishing, we were leading. 4. I shall call, I shall be silent, I shall speak. 5. He has invited, he has been silent, he has led. 6. He had praised, he had obeyed, he had ruled. 7. They had blamed, they had advised, they had spoken. 8. He may call, he may admonish, he may rule.

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<sup>1</sup> In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the three Conjugations here represented,—the First, the Second, and the Third,—and should carefully observe the difference between them. The advantages of such a course are twofold: first, it teaches the pupil to distinguish the several Conjugations from each other, which is one of the most important lessons to be learned in the study of the language; and, secondly, it tends to form in him, thus early, the habit of close and accurate observation, the habit of marking differences and of tracing resemblances in kindred forms, which is of vital importance in the whole course of classical study.

## THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

## OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

## EXERCISE XXXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Anīmūs, ī, m.</i>	<i>mind, passion.</i>
<i>Bēnč, adv.</i>	<i>well.</i>
<i>Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnis, f.</i>	<i>eclipse.</i>
<i>Disertē, adv.</i>	<i>clearly, eloquently.</i>
<i>Edūcō, edūcērē, eduxī, eductūm,</i>	<i>to lead forth.</i>
<i>Indicō, indicērē, indixī, indictūm,</i>	<i>to declare.</i>
<i>Lātīnē, adv.</i>	<i>in Latin.</i>
<i>Praedicō, praedicērē, praedixī, praedictūm,</i>	<i>to predict, foretell.</i>
<i>Sāpientēr, adv.</i>	<i>wisely.</i>
<i>Thālēs, īs, m.</i>	<i>Thales, a philosopher.</i>
<i>Tullūs, ī, m.</i>	<i>Tullus, a Roman name.</i>
<i>Vērūm, ī, n.</i>	<i>truth.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Bene dixisti. 2. Nonne Cicēro in senātu dixērat?
3. Cicēro diserte dicēbat. 4. Oratōres diserte dicēnt. 5. Philosōphus sapienter dixit. 6. Philosōphi sapienter dixērant. 7. Oratōres Latīne dixērunt. 8. Caesar legiōnes eduxit. 9. Hannibal exercitūm in Italiam duxit. 10. Quis bellum indixit? 11. Tullus bellum indixit. 12. Thales defectiōnem solis praedixit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who will speak the truth? 2. Have we not spoken the truth? 3. You have spoken the truth. 4. Will not the general lead forth the army? 5. He has led forth the army. 6. Do you not govern your mind? 7. We govern our minds. 8. Did you predict this war? 9. We did not predict the war. 10. Who has declared war? 11. The Romans have declared war.

## THIRD CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XXXVIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Regor, regēbar, regar. 2. Regimur, regebāmur, regēmūr. 3. Regar, regāmūr. 4. Regerētur, regerentur. 5. Rectus est, rectus erat, rectus erit. 6. Recti sunt, recti erant, recti erunt. 7. Regit, regītur. 8. Regunt, reguntur. 9. Regēbat, regebātur. 10. Regēbant, regebantur. 11. Reget, regētur. 12. Regent, regentur. 13. Regimus, regīmūr. 14. Regebāmus, regebāmūr. 15. Regēmus, regēmūr.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is ruled, they are ruled. 2. I am ruled, I am led. 3. We are ruled, we are led. 4. He was ruled, they were ruled. 5. He will be ruled, they will be ruled. 6. We have been ruled, we have been led. 7. I lead, I am led. 8. We lead, we are led. 9. We were ruling, we were ruled. 10. He was leading, he was led. 11. They may rule, they may be ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS—  
PASSIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XXXIX.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocor, moneor, ducor. 2. Vocāmur, monēmūr, du-cimūr. 3. Vocātur, monētūr, ducītūr. 4. Vocabātur, monebātur, ducebātur. 5. Vocabantur, monebantur, ducebantur. 6. Vocabuntur, monebuntur, ducentur. 7. Vocā-

tus es, monitus es, ductus es. 8. Vocati estis, moniti estis, ducti estis. 9. Vocatus eram, monitus eram, ductus eram. 10. Vocatus erit, monitus erit, ductus erit.

## II. Translate into Latin.

1. He is invited, he is admonished, he is led. 2. We were called, we were advised, we were ruled. 3. He will be called, he will be advised, he will be ruled. 4. He may be invited, he may be admonished, he may be led. 5. He has been called, he has been advised, he has been led. 6. They have been called, they have been advised, they have been led.

## THIRD CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

### OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

## EXERCISE XL.

### I. Vocabulary.

Mundūs, ī, m.	<i>world.</i>
Semper, adv.	<i>always, ever.</i>
Vērum, ī, n.	<i>truth.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Mundus regitur. 2. Omnis hic mundus semper rectus est. 3. Hic mundus semper regetur. 4. Haec civitas bene regitur. 5. Hae civitates bene reguntur. 6. Civitates rectae sunt. 7. Animus regatur. 8. Exercitus in Italiam ductus est. 9. Multi exercitus in Italiam ducti erant. 10. Bellum indictum<sup>1</sup> erat. 11. Multa bella indicta<sup>1</sup> sunt.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. Was not the army led forth? 2. The army was led forth. 3. Has not this state been well governed? 4. This

<sup>1</sup> Why *indictum* in one example, and *indicta* in the other? Why not rather *indictus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 1, page 54.

state has been well governed. 5. Will not the truth be spoken? 6. The truth has been spoken. 7. Let<sup>1</sup> the truth always be spoken. 8. Would not war have been declared? 9. War would have been declared.

## FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS— MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

### EXERCISE XLI.

#### I. Vocabulary.

Gallūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Gallus</i> , a proper name.
Hírundō, hírundinīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>swallow.</i>
Lūnā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>moon.</i>
Nuntiō, ārč, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to proclaim, announce.</i>
Sensūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>feeling, perception.</i>
Suppliciūm, iī, <i>n.</i>	<i>punishment.</i>

#### II. Translate into English.

1. Hirundīnes adventum veris nuntiant. 2. Hirundīnes adventū veris nuntiavērant. 3. Discipūli laudabuntur. 4. Gallus defectiōnes solis praedixit. 5. Defectiōnes lunae praedixit. 6. Defectiōnes lunae praedicuntur. 7. Omne animal sensus habet. 8. Puēri tacēbant.

#### III. Translate into Latin.

1. This boy has not observed the law. 2. Good citizens will observe the laws. 3. Let the laws be observed. 4. Who has your book? 5. That boy has my book. 6. You shall have my book. 7. What did you say? 8. I spoke the truth. 9. The truth would have been spoken.

<sup>1</sup> *Let be spoken*, render by the Latin Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

211. Audio, *I hear.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
<b>audiō,</b>	<b>audīrē,</b>	<b>audīvī,</b>	<b>audītūm.</b>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I hear.*

## SINGULAR.

**audiō****audīs****audiōt;**

## PLURAL.

**audiōmūs****audiōtīs****audioint.**

## IMPERFECT.

*I was hearing.***audiēbām****audiēbās****audiēbāt;****audiēbāmūs****audiēbātīs****audiēbānt.**

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will hear.***audiām****audiēs****audiēt;****audiēmūs****audiētīs****audiēnt.**

## PERFECT.

*I heard or have heard.***audiivī****audiivistī****audiivīt;****audiivīmūs****audiivistīs****audiivērunt, or ērō.**

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had heard.***audiivērāmī****audiivērās****audiiverāt;****audiivērāmūs****audiivērātīs****audiivērant.**

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have heard.***audiivērō****audiivērīs****audiivērīt;****audiivērīmūs****audiivērītīs****audiivērint.**

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can hear.*

## SINGULAR.

**audiām**  
**audiās**  
**audiāt;**

## PLURAL.

**audiāmūs**  
**audiātīs**  
**audiānt.**

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should hear.*

**audīrēm**  
**audīrēs**  
**audīrēt;**

**audīrēmūs**  
**audīrētīs**  
**audīrent.**

## PERFECT.

*I may have heard.*

**audivērīm**  
**audivērīs**  
**audivērīt;**

**audivērīmūs**  
**audivērītīs**  
**audivērīnt.**

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have heard.*

**audivissēm**  
**audivissēs**  
**audivissēt;**

**audivissēmūs**  
**audivissētīs**  
**audivissēnt.**

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. **audi**, *hear thou;*| **audi****te**, *hear ye.*FUT. **audi****to**, *thou shalt hear,*  
*audi**to**, *he shall hear;**| **audi****to****te**, *ye shall hear,*  
**audi****unt****o**, *they shall hear.*

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. **audīrē**, *to hear.*PRES. **audiens**, *hearing.*PERF. **audivissē**, *to have heard.*FUT. **auditūrūs**, *about to hear.*FUT. **audi****tūrūs** **essē**, *to be  
about to hear.*

## GERUND.

## SUPINE.

Gen.	<b>audiendī</b> ,	<i>of hearing.</i>
Dat.	<b>audiendō</b> ,	<i>for hearing.</i>
Acc.	<b>audiendūm</b> ,	<i>hearing.</i>
Abl.	<b>audiendō</b> ,	<i>by hearing.</i>

Acc.	<b>auditūm</b> ,	<i>to hear.</i>
Abl.	<b>auditū</b> ,	<i>to hear, be heard.</i>

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

212. *Audior, I am heard.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
<b>audiōr,</b>	<b>audīrī,</b>	<b>auditūs sūm.</b>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I am heard.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<b>audiōr</b>		<b>audīmūr</b>
<b>audiōrīs, or rō</b>		<b>audīmīnī</b>
<b>auditūr;</b>		<b>auditūntūr.</b>

IMPERFECT.

*I was heard.*

<b>audiēbār</b>		<b>audiēbāmūr</b>
<b>audiēbārīs, or rē</b>		<b>audiēbāmīnī</b>
<b>audiēbātūr;</b>		<b>audiēbāntūr.</b>

FUTURE.

*I shall or will be heard.*

<b>audiār</b>		<b>audiēmūr</b>
<b>audiērīs, or rē</b>		<b>audiēmīnī</b>
<b>audiētūr;</b>		<b>audiēntūr.</b>

PERFECT.

*I have been heard.*

<b>auditūs sūm<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>auditī sūmūs</b>
<b>auditūs ēs</b>		<b>auditī estīs</b>
<b>auditūs est;</b>		<b>auditī sunt.</b>

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been heard.*

<b>auditūs ērām<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>auditī ērāmūs</b>
<b>auditūs ērās</b>		<b>auditī ērātīs</b>
<b>auditūs ērāt;</b>		<b>auditī ērant.</b>

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been heard.*

<b>auditūs ērō<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>auditī ērimūs</b>
<b>auditūs ēris</b>		<b>auditī ēritīs</b>
<b>auditūs ērit;</b>		<b>auditī ērunt.</b>

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot-notes.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be heard.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiār	audiāmūr
audiārīs, or rō	audiāmīnī
audiātūr;	audiāntūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be heard.*

audīrēr	audīrēmūr
audīrērīs, or rē	audīrēmīnī
audīrētūr;	audīrentūr.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been heard.*

auditūs sīm <sup>1</sup>	auditī sīmūs
auditūs sīs	auditī sītīs
auditūs sīt;	auditī sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been heard.*

auditūs essēm <sup>1</sup>	auditī essēmūs
auditūs essēs	auditī essētīs
auditūs essēt;	auditī essent.

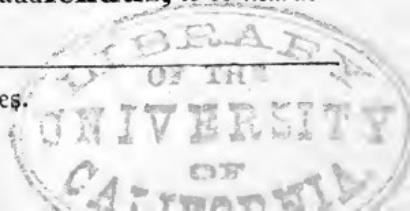
## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audīrē, *be thou heard;* | audīmīnī, *be ye heard.*FUT. audītōr, *thou shalt be heard,* | audītōr, *he shall be heard;* | audiuntōr, *they shall be heard.*

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. audīrī, *to be heard.*PERF. auditūs essē, *to have been  
heard.*FUT. auditūm irī, *to be about  
to be heard.*

## PARTICIPLE.

PERF. auditūs, *heard.*FUT. audiendūs, *to be heard.*<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot-notes.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XLII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Custōdiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm,	<i>to guard.</i>
Dormiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm,	<i>to sleep.</i>
Erūdiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm,	<i>to instruct, refine, educate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Audis, audiēbas, audies.
2. Audītis, audiebātis, audiētis.
3. Audio, audīmus.
4. Audiēbam, audiebāmus.
5. Audiam, audiēmus.
6. Audivīmus, audiverāmus, audiverīmus.
7. Audīvi, audivēram, audivēro.
8. Audīvit, audiērunt.
9. Audiam, audiērem, audivērim, audivissem.
10. Audiāmus, audirēmus, audiverīmus, audivissēmus.
11. Audīto, auditōte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I hear, I guard.
2. We hear, we guard.
3. He was hearing, they were sleeping.
4. He was sleeping, they were hearing.
5. He will hear, they will hear.
6. We have slept, you have heard.
7. I had heard, I had guarded.
8. He may hear, they may sleep.
9. They may hear, he may sleep.
10. He might hear, they might sleep.
11. He might sleep, they might hear.

## FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—ACTIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XLIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invītat, admōnet, ducit, custōdit.
2. Invītant, admōnent, ducunt, custodiunt.
3. Invitābant, admonēbant, du-

cēbant, custodiēbant. 4. Invitābat, admonēbat, ducēbat, custodiēbat. 5. Invitavēram, admonuēram, duxēram, audivēram. 6. Invitaverāmus, admonuerāmus, duxerāmus, audiverāmus. 7. Invitavērim, admonuērim, duxērim, custodivērim. 8. Invitavērunt, admonuērunt, duxērunt, audi-  
vērunt.

## II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We invite, we admonish, we lead, we instruct. 2. I was inviting, I was admonishing, I was leading, I was instructing. 3. We were praising, we were obeying, we were speaking, we were instructing. 4. He will blame, he will advise, he will speak, he will instruct. 5. I have invited, you have obeyed, he has led, they have guarded.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE. OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

### EXERCISE XLIV.

#### I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Arctē, adv.</i>	<i>closely, soundly.</i>
<i>Mūniō, īrē, īvī, ītūm,</i>	<i>to fortify.</i>
<i>Sermō, sermōnīs, m.</i>	<i>discourse, conversation.</i>
<i>Thrāsybūlūs, ī, m.</i>	<i>Thrasylus, Athenian general.</i>

## II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cives urbem custodiēbant. 2. Urbem custodiēmus. 3. Milites templum custodiunt. 4. Verum audītis. 5. Verum audīte. 6. Verum audiverāmus. 7. Verba tua audīmus. 8. Verba mea audivisti. 9. Oratiōnem tuam audīvi. 10. Sermōnem audiēbam. 11. Puēri arce dormiunt. 12. Puēri cantum lusciniae audiēbant. 13. Thrasybūlus urbem munīvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you not hear us?
2. We hear you.
3. Who heard the oration?
4. We heard the oration.
5. The pupils heard the conversation.
6. They did not hear your oration.
7. The citizens are fortifying the city.
8. Who will guard this beautiful city?
9. The brave soldiers will guard the city.
10. Will you guard the temple?
11. We will guard the temple.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XLV.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Audiāmur, audiebāmur, audiēmur.
2. Audiātur, audiāntur.
3. Audirer, audirēmur.
4. Audītus sum, auditīsumus.
5. Audīti erāmus, auditītus eram.
6. Auditūs erit, auditīti erunt.
7. Audit, auditūr.
8. Audiunt, audiuntur.
9. Audiēt, audiētūr.
10. Audiērem, audiērer.
11. Audiēbam, audiēbar.
12. Audiēbat, audiēbātur.
13. Audiēvit, auditītus est.
14. Audiērat, auditītus erat.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am instructed, we are instructed.
2. He will be instructed, they will be instructed.
3. They have been heard, they have been instructed.
4. They had been heard, he had been instructed.
5. He was instructing, he was instructed.
6. They are instructing, they are instructed.
7. We have heard, you have been heard.
8. You have instructed, we have been instructed.
9. I have heard, you have been heard.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGA-  
TIONS.—PASSIVE VOICE.

## EXERCISE XLVI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitāris, admonēris, educēris, custodīris. 2. Invitan-  
tur, admonentur, educuntur, custodiuntur. 3. Invitātur,  
admonētur, educit, custodit. 4. Invitatītur, admoneb-  
itur, educētur, custodiētur. 5. Invitabātur, admonebātur,  
educebātur, custodiebātur. 6. Invitātus sum, admonītus  
sum, eductus sum, custodītus sum. 7. Invitāti erant,  
admonīti erant, educti erant, custodīti erant. 8. Invitāti  
essēmus, educti essēmus. 9. Admonītus essemus, custodītus  
esses.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is called, he is terrified, he is led forth, he is  
guarded. 2. They are called, they are terrified, they are  
led forth, they are guarded. 3. They will be loved, they  
will be advised, they will be led, they will be heard. 4. I  
have been blamed, I have been admonished, you had been  
ruled, you had been guarded. 5. You had been blamed, I  
had been admonished. 6. You have been ruled, I have  
been guarded.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

## OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

## EXERCISE XLVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Bellūm, ī, n.	<i>war.</i>
Bēnignē, adv.	<i>kindly.</i>
Cīvilis, ē.	<i>civil.</i>

Egrēgiē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>excellently.</i>
Filiūs, <i>īi, m.</i>	<i>son.</i>
Finiō, īrē, īvī, itūm,	<i>to finish, bring to a close.</i>
Lēgātiō, lēgātiōnīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>embassy.</i>
Vox, vōcīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>voice.</i>

### II. Translate into English.

1. Vox audīta<sup>1</sup> est.
2. Voces audiuntur.
3. Cantus luscinae auditur.
4. Cantus lusciniārum audiētūr.
5. Urbs munīta erat.
6. Urbes munientur.
7. Templum custodiētūr.
8. Templa custodiuntur.
9. Legatio benigne audīta est.
10. Haec legatio benigne audiētūr.
11. Verba tua benigne audiuntur.
12. Filii regis egregie erudiuntur.
13. Bellum civile finītūm<sup>1</sup> est.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Was not the orator heard?
2. The renowned orator was kindly heard.
3. Let the city be fortified.<sup>2</sup>
4. Let the temples be guarded.
5. The city has been fortified.
6. The temples will be guarded.
7. Let the war be brought to a close.
8. Let the boys be instructed.
9. Let the words of the instructor be heard.

## FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

### EXERCISE XLVIII.

#### I. Vocabulary.

Athēniensīs, īs, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>an Athenian.</i>
Cāniś, cāniś, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>dog.</i>
Cōlō, cōlērē, cōluī, cultūm,	<i>to practise, cultivate.</i>
Cūm, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	<i>with.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Why *audīta* and *finītūm*, instead of *audītūs* and *finītūs*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> Let be fortified is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

Firmō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to strengthen.</i>
Grex, grēgīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>herd, flock.</i>
Illustrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to illumine.</i>
Jungō, jungērē, junxī, junctūm,	<i>to join.</i>
Lābōr, lābōrīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>labor.</i>
Mōdestiā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>modesty.</i>
Ovīs, ūvīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>sheep.</i>
Portūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>port, harbor.</i>
Prūdentiā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>prudence.</i>
Terrā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>earth.</i>
Välētūdō, välētūdīnīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>health.</i>
Variētās, vāriētātīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>variety.</i>
Viölō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>violate.</i>

### II. Translate into English.

1. Sol terram illustrat.
2. Modestia pueros ornat.
3. Discipuli memoriam exercent.
4. Discipuli tui memoriam exercēbant.
5. Canes gregem custodiēbant.
6. Greges ovium custodiuntur.
7. Praeceptores juventūtem erudient.
8. Labor valetudīnem tuam firmābit.
9. Variētas nos delectat.
10. Athenienses portum munivērunt.
11. Philosophia nos erudit̄.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Good men love virtue.
2. Virtue will always<sup>1</sup> be loved.
3. Let virtue be always practised.
4. We will always practise virtue.
5. The soldiers are violating the laws of the state.
6. They will be punished.
7. Will you instruct these boys?
8. We will instruct good boys.
9. Who<sup>2</sup> led this army into Italy?
10. Hannibal led the army into Italy.

<sup>1</sup> For the syntax of adverbs, and for their place in the Latin sentence, see Rule LI. and note 4, p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> Which form of the Interrogative should be used, *quīs* or *quī*? See 188.

## VERBS IN IO OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

213. *Verbs in io* are generally of the fourth conjugation; and even the few which are of the third are inflected with the endings of the fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels, as follows:

## ACTIVE VOICE.

214. Capio, *I take.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
cäpiō,	cäpērč,	cēpī,	captūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cäpiō, cäpis, cäpit;	cäpimüs, cäpitüs, cäpiunt.
IMPERFECT.	
cäpiēbäm, -iēbās, -iēbät;	cäpiēbämüs, -iēbätüs, -iēbant.
FUTURE.	
cäpiäm, -iēs, -iēt;	cäpiēmüs, -iētüs, -ient.
PERFECT.	
cēpī, -istī, -it;	cēpimüs, -istüs, -ērunt, or ērē.
PLUPERFECT.	
cēpēräm, -ērās, -ērät;	cēpērämüs, -ērätüs, -ērant.
FUTURE PERFECT.	
cēpērō, -ērīs, -ērīt;	cēpērīmüs, -ērītüs, -ērint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

cäpiäm, -iās, -iāt;	cäpiämüs, -iātüs, -iant.
IMPERFECT.	
cäpēräm, -ērēs, -ērēt;	cäpērämüs, -ērētüs, -ērent.
PERFECT.	
cēpērīm, -ērīs, -ērīt;	cēpērīmüs, -ērītüs, -ērint.
PLUPERFECT.	
cēpissäm, -issēs, -issēt;	cēpissämüs, -issētüs, -issent.

## IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES. cāpč;	cāpítě.
FUT. cāpítō,	cāpítōte,
cāpítō;	cāpiuntō.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. cāpérē.	PRES. cāpiens.
PERF. cēpissē.	
FUT. captūrūs essē.	FUT. captūrūs.

## GERUND.

Gen. cāpiendī.		SUPINE.
Dat. cāpiendō.		
Acc. cāpiendūm.	Acc. captūm.	
Abl. cāpiendō.	Abl. captū.	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

215. Capior, *I am taken.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
cāpiōr,	cāpī,	captūs sūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiōr, cāpérīs, cāpítūr;	cāpímūr, cāpímīnī, cāpiuntūr.
	IMPERFECT.
cāpiēbār, -iēbārīs, -iēbātūr;	cāpiēbāmūr, -iēbāmīnī, -iēbāntūr.
	FUTURE.
cāpiār, -iērīs, -iētūr;	cāpiēmūr, -iēmīnī, -iēntūr.
	PERFECT.
captūs sūm, ēs, est;	captī sūmūs, estīs, sunt.
	PLUPERFECT.
captūs ērām, ērās, ērāt;	captī ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērant.
	FUTURE PERFECT.
captūs ērō, ērīs, ērīt;	captī ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērunt.

## S U B J U N C T I V E.

## PRESENT.

## SINGULAR.

căpiār, -iārīs, -iātūr ;

## PLURAL.

| căpiāmūr, -iāmīnī, -iantūr.

## IMPERFECT.

căpērēr, -ērērīs, -ērētūr ;

| căpērēmūr, -ērēmīnī, -ērentūr.

## PERFECT.

captūs sīm, sīs, sīt ;

| captī sīmūs, sītīs, sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

captūs essēm, essēs, essēt ;

| captī essēmūs, essētīs, essent.

## I M P E R A T I V E.

PRES. căpērē ;

| căpīmīnī.

FUT. căpītōr,

căpītōr ;

| căpiuntōr.

## I N F I N I T I V E.

PRES. căpī.

PERF. captūs essē.

FUT. captūm iī.

## P A R T I C I P L E.

PERF. captūs.

FUT. căpiendūs.<sup>1</sup>

## EXERCISE XLIX.

## I. Vocabulary.

A, āb, prep. with abl.

from, by.

Accēpiō, accēpērē, accēpī, acceptūm,

to receive.

Bellūm, ī, n.

war.

Căpiō, căpērē, cēpī, captūm,

to take, capture.

Carthāgō, Carthāgīnīs, f.

Carthage, city in Africa.

Cornēliūs, ii, m.

Cornelius, a proper name.

Gallūs, ī, m.

Gaul, a Gaul.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The pupil will observe that the conjugation of *Capio* is somewhat peculiar, combining certain characteristics of the *Fourth Conjugation* with others of the *Third*. He should now carefully compare it with the conjugation of *Rego* and with that of *Audio*, and note with accuracy both the differences and the resemblances.

<sup>2</sup> The Gauls were a people inhabiting the country of ancient Gaul, embracing modern France.

Jäciō, jācērē, jēcī, jactūm,	<i>to cast, throw, hurl.</i>
Läpīs, lāpīdīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>stone.</i>
Lux, lūcīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>light.</i>
Mūrūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>wall.</i>
Publiūs, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Publius</i> , a proper name.
Rēgūlūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Regulus</i> , Roman general.
Tēlūm, ī, <i>n.</i>	<i>javelin.</i>
Trōjā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Troy</i> , city in Asia Minor.

### II. Translate into English.

1. Graeci Trojam capiēbant. 2. Trojam cepērunt. 3. Troja capta<sup>1</sup> est. 4. Troja capta erat. 5. Regūlus ipse captus est. 6. Belli duces capientur. 7. Haec urbs capiētur. 8. Illam urbem capiēmus. 9. Roma a Gallis<sup>2</sup> capta erat. 10. Galli Romam cepērunt. 11. Scipio multas civitātes cepit. 12. Luna lucem a sole accipit. 13. Lucem a sole accipīmus. 14. Tuam<sup>3</sup> epistōlam accēpi. 15. Milites tela jaciēbant.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. We were taking the city. 2. The city will be taken. 3. The city has been taken. 4. The cities will be taken. 5. The cities have been taken. 6. Who<sup>4</sup> took Carthage? 7. Publius Cornelius Scipio took Carthage. 8. Have you not<sup>5</sup> received my letter? 9. I have received your letter. 10. Have you not received five letters? 11. We have received ten letters.

<sup>1</sup> For the agreement of the participle in the compound tenses with the subject, see Rule XXXV. 1, page 54.

<sup>2</sup> See Rule XXXII., page 24.

<sup>3</sup> What is the usual place of the Possessive Pronoun? See page 77, note 1. In this sentence, *tuam* precedes its noun because it is emphatic.

<sup>4</sup> Which form of the Interrogative Pronoun should be used, *quis* or *qui*? See 188.

<sup>5</sup> Which Interrogative Particle should be used? See 346, II. 1, page 59.

## PART THIRD.

## S Y N T A X.

## CHAPTER I.

## SYNTAX OF SENTENCES.

## SECTION I.

## CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

343. SYNTAX treats of the construction of sentences.  
 344. A sentence is thought expressed in language.  
 345. In their STRUCTURE, sentences are either *Simple*, *Complex*, or *Compound*:

I. A SIMPLE SENTENCE expresses but a single thought :

*Deus mundum aedificavit, God made the world.* Cic.

II. A COMPLEX SENTENCE expresses two (or more) thoughts, so related that one is dependent upon the other :

*Dōneč ēris fēlix, multos nūmērābis āmīcos; So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends.* Ovid.

1. CLAUSES.—In this example, two simple sentences, (1) “*You will be prosperous,*” and (2) “*You will number many friends,*” are so united that the first only specifies the *time* of the second : *You will number many friends, (when?) so long as you are prosperous.* The parts thus united are called *Clauses* or *Members*.

III. A COMPOUND SENTENCE expresses two or more independent thoughts :

*Sol ruit, et montes umbrantur, The sun descends, and the mountains are shaded.* Virg.

346. In their USE, sentences are either *Declarative*, *Interrogative*, *Imperative*, or *Exclamatory*.

I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion :

Miltiādes accūsātus est, *Miltiades was accused.* Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question :

Quis non paupertātem extimescit, *Who does not fear poverty?* Cic.

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS.—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word,—either an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne*, *nonne*, *num*:

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information: *Scribitne*, Is he writing? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes*: *Nonne scribit*, Is he not writing?

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no*: *Num scribit*, Is he writing?

III. An IMPERATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty:

*Justitiam cōle*, *Cultivate justice.* Cic.

IV. An EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE has the form of an exclamation:

*Rēliquit quos vīros*, *What heroes he has left!* Cic.

## SECTION II.

### SIMPLE SENTENCES.

#### ELEMENTS OF SENTENCES.

347. The simple sentence in its *most simple form* consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied:

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.
2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject:

*Cluilius mōritur*, *Cluilius dies.* Liv.

Here *Cluilius* is the subject, and *mōritur* the predicate.

348. The simple sentence in its *most expanded form* consists only of these same parts with their various modifiers:

In his castris Cluilius, Albānus rex, mōrītur; *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.* Liv.

Here *Cluilius, Albānus rex*, is the subject in its enlarged or modified form, and *in his castris morītur* is the predicate in its enlarged or modified form.

**349. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE.**—The subject and predicate, being essential to the structure of every sentence, are called the *Principal* or *Essential* elements; but their modifiers, being subordinate to these, are called the *Subordinate* elements.

**350. SIMPLE AND COMPLEX.**—The elements, whether principal or subordinate, may be either simple or complex:

1. *Simple*, when not modified by other words.
2. *Complex*, when thus modified.<sup>1</sup>

#### SIMPLE SUBJECT.

**351.** The subject of a sentence must be a noun, or some word or words used as a noun:

*Rex*<sup>2</sup> dēcrēvit, *The king decreed.* Nep. *Ego*<sup>2</sup> ad te scribo, *I write to you.* Cic.

#### SIMPLE PREDICATE.

**353.** The simple predicate must be either a verb or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective:

*Miltiādes est accūsātus,*<sup>3</sup> *Miltiades was accused.* Nep. *Tu es tes-*  
*tis, You are a witness.* Cic. *Fortūna caeca est,* *Fortune is blind.* Cic.

1. Like *Sum*, several other verbs sometimes unite with a noun or adjective to form the predicate. A noun or adjective thus used is called a *Predicate Noun* or *Predicate Adjective.*<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Thus, in the example given above, the simple subject is *Cluilius*; the complex, *Cluilius, Albānus rex*; the simple predicate, *morītur*; the complex, *in his castris morītur*.

<sup>2</sup> In these examples, the noun *rex* and the pronoun *ego*, used as a noun, are the subjects.

<sup>3</sup> In the first of these examples, the predicate is the verb, *est accusātus*; in the second, the noun and copula, *est testis*; and in the third, the adjective and copula, *caeca est*.

<sup>4</sup> Thus *testis*, in the second example, is a *Predicate Noun*, and *caeca*, in the third, is a *Predicate Adjective.*

CHAPTER II.  
SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

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## SECTION I.

*AGREEMENT OF NOUNS.***RULE I.—Predicate Nouns.<sup>1</sup>**

**862. A Predicate Noun<sup>2</sup> denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE:**

Ego sum nuntius,<sup>2</sup> *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est dēclarātus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

## EXERCISE L.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Amnis, amnīs, m.</i>	<i>river.</i>
<i>Creō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,</i>	<i>to create, make, elect.</i>
<i>Graeciā, ae, f.</i>	<i>Greece.</i>
<i>Impérātōr, impérātōris, m.</i>	<i>commander.</i>
<i>Lātinūs, ī, m.</i>	<i>Latinus, Italian king.</i>
<i>Lāviniā, ae, f.</i>	<i>Lavinia, a proper name.</i>
<i>Mālūm, ī, n.</i>	<i>evil.</i>
<i>Nōmīnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,</i>	<i>to call, name.</i>
<i>Nūmā, ae, m.</i>	<i>Numa, Roman king.</i>
<i>Rhēnūs, ī, m.</i>	<i>the Rhine, river in Europe.</i>
<i>Serviūs, ii, m.</i>	<i>Servius, Roman king.</i>
<i>Stultitiā, ae, f.</i>	<i>folly.</i>
<i>Tūm, adv.</i>	<i>then, at that time.</i>

<sup>1</sup> In illustrating in the subsequent pages the leading principles of the Latin Syntax, we shall take up the most common Rules in the order in which they stand in the Grammar. In doing so, we shall repeat in their proper places those Rules which we have had occasion to anticipate in the previous Exercises.

<sup>2</sup> See 353, 1; also Rule I. note, p. 59.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cicero *consul*<sup>1</sup> fuit.<sup>2</sup>
2. Cicero *orātor* fuit.
3. Cicero tum<sup>3</sup> erat<sup>2</sup> *orātor* clarissimus.<sup>4</sup>
4. Puer *orātor* erit.
5. Numa erat rex.
6. Numa rex<sup>1</sup> creātus est.
7. Cato imperātor fuit.
8. Cato magnus imperātor fuit.
9. Scipio consul creātus est.
10. Scipio consul fuērat.
11. Stultitia est malum.
12. Gloria est fructus virtūtis.
13. Graecia artium<sup>5</sup> mater nominātur.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The Rhine is a large *river*.
2. Rome was a beautiful *city*.
3. Cato was a wise *man*.
4. Your father is a wise man.
5. Lavinia was the daughter of the king.
6. Latinus was king.
7. Lavinia was the daughter of Latinus.
8. Tullia was the daughter of Servius.

APPPOSITIVES.

RULE II.—Appositives.

363. An Appositive<sup>6</sup> agrees with its Subject in CASE:

Cluilius rex<sup>6</sup> mōritur, *Cluilius the king dies.* Liv. Urbes Carthāgo<sup>6</sup> atque Nūmantia, *the cities Carthage and Numantia.* Cic.

<sup>1</sup> Predicate Noun. See Rule I. For Model for parsing Predicate Nouns, see p. 59.

<sup>2</sup> For the place of the verb with Predicate Nouns, see note on *fuit* under Exercise XIX.

<sup>3</sup> Adverb qualifying *erat*. See Rule LI. p. 72.

<sup>4</sup> See 162; also Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

<sup>5</sup> *Artium* depends upon *mater*. See Rule XVI. p. 22.

<sup>6</sup> See 363, note, p. 15; also Model, p. 16. *Rex*, *Carthāgo*, and *Nūmantia* are all Predicate Nouns.

## EXERCISE LI.

## I. Vocabulary.

Alexandér, Alexandri, <i>m.</i>	<i>Alexander, the Great.</i>
Conjux, conjūgīs, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	<i>wife, husband.</i>
Epīrūs, ī, <i>f.</i>	<i>Epirus, country in Greece.</i>
Erūditūs, ā, ūm,	<i>learned, instructed in.</i>
Hannō, Hannōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hanno, Carthaginian general.</i>
Justūs, ā, ūm,	<i>just, upright.</i>
Mācēdōniā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Macedonia, Macedon.</i>
Nēpōs, nēpōtīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>grandson.</i>
Paulūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Paulus, Roman consul.</i>
Philippūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Philip, king of Macedon.</i>
Pyrrhūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Phyrrhus, king of Epirus.</i>
Vulnērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to wound.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Cicero, eruditissimus *homo*,<sup>1</sup> consul<sup>2</sup> fuit. 2. Numa, justissimus *vir*, erat rex. 3. Ancus, Numae *nepos*,<sup>1</sup> rex fuit. 4. Hanno *dux* captus est.<sup>3</sup> 5. Pyrrhus, Epīri rex, vulnerātus est. 6. Philippus, rex Macedoniae, Athenienses superāvit. 7. Paulus consul<sup>1</sup> regem superāvit. 8. Philosophia, mater bonārum artium, nos erūdit.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. Tullia, the daughter<sup>1</sup> of Servius, was the wife<sup>2</sup> of Tarquin. 2. Servius, the father of Tullia, was a king. 3. Scipio, the leader of the Romans, took Carthage. 4. Scipio the general was praised. 5. Philip, king of Macedonia, was the father of Alexander. 6. Alexander, the son of Philip, was king of Macedonia.

<sup>1</sup> Appositive. See Rule II. For Model for parsing Appositives, see p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Predicate Noun. See Rule I.

<sup>3</sup> See 214.

## SECTION II.

*NOMINATIVE.*

364. CASES.—Nouns have different forms or cases to mark the various relations in which they are used. These cases, in accordance with their general force, may be arranged and characterized as follows:

I. Nominative,	Case of the Subject.
II. Vocative,	Case of Address.
III. Accusative,	Case of Direct Object.
IV. Dative,	Case of Indirect Object.
V. Genitive,	Case of Adjective Relations.
VI. Ablative,	Case of Adverbial Relations. <sup>1</sup>

## RULE III.—Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite verb is put in the Nominative:

Servius regnāvit, *Servius reigned.* Liv. Pātent portae, *The gates are open.* Cic. Rex vīcit, *The king conquered.* Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively:

Ego rēges ejēci, *I have banished kings.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED.—See 460, 2, p. 54.

## EXERCISE LII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Libertās, libertatīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>liberty.</i>
Opūlentūs, ā, ūm,	<i>rich, opulent.</i>
Quōtidiē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>daily.</i>
Vitiūm, ii, <i>n.</i>	<i>fault, vice.</i>
Oppidum, ī, <i>n.</i>	<i>town, city.</i>

<sup>1</sup> This arrangement is adopted in the discussion of the cases, because it is thought it will best present the force of the several cases, and their relation to each other.

## II. Translate into English.

1. *Italia*<sup>1</sup> liberāta<sup>2</sup> est. 2. *Urbs Roma* liberāta erat. 3. Haec *urbs* clarissima liberabitur. 4. Haec *urbs* opulentissima est capta. 5. Virtus quotidie laudatur. 6. Virtutes semper laudabuntur. 7. Sapientia semper est laudata. 8. Libertas semper laudabitur. 9. Omnia hostium oppida expugnata sunt.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. Was not *Philip* wounded? 2. *Philip*, king of Macedonia, was wounded. 3. Many *soldiers* were wounded. 4. Did not the soldiers fight bravely? 5. The soldiers fought bravely. 6. Will not the laws be observed? 7. The laws have been observed. 8. They will be observed.

## SECTION III.

## VOCATIVE.

## RULE IV.—Case of Address.

369. The Name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative:

Perge, Laeli,<sup>3</sup> Proceed, *Laelius*. Cic. Quid est, Cătilina,<sup>3</sup> Why is it, *Catiline*? Cic. Tuum est, Servi,<sup>3</sup> regnum. The kingdom is yours, *Servius*. Liv.

## EXERCISE LIII.

## I. Vocabulary.

Auditōr, auditōris, <i>m.</i>	hearer, auditor.
Cārūs, ā, ūm,	dear.
Jūvēnis, īs, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	a youth, young man.
Lēgātūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	ambassador.
Sālūtō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	to salute.

<sup>1</sup> Subject of *liberāta est*. See Rule III. For Model for parsing Subjects, see p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> Why *liberāta* rather than *liberātus*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

<sup>3</sup> *Laeli*, *Catilina*, and *Servi* are all in the Vocative by this Rule. *Laeli* is for *Laelie*; and *Servi*, for *Servie*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Te, *Scipio*,<sup>1</sup> salutāmus. 2. Vos, *amīci*<sup>1</sup> carissimi,<sup>2</sup> salūto. 3. Vos, *auditōres* omnes, salutāmus. 4. Verba mea, *judices*, audīte. 5. Haec verba, legāti, audīte. 6. Vos, milites, hanc urbem clarissimam custodite. 7. Milites<sup>1</sup> fortissimi, patriam vestram liberāte. 8. Vestram virtūtem, juvēnes, laudāmus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. *Boys*,<sup>1</sup> hear the words of your father. 2. *Judges*, you shall hear the truth. 3. *Father*, have we not spoken the truth? 4. You, boys, have spoken the truth. 5. Soldiers, you have fought bravely. 6. You, brave soldiers, have saved your country. 7. Pupils, I praise your diligence.

## SECTION IV.

## ACCUSATIVE.

RULE V.—*Direct Object.*

371. The Direct Object<sup>3</sup> of an action is put in the Accusative :

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world*.<sup>4</sup> Cic. Libera rēm publicam, *Free the republic*. Cic. Pōpuli Rōmāni sālūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people*. Cic.

<sup>1</sup> In the Vocative, according to Rule IV. No special Model for parsing is deemed necessary, as all nouns are parsed substantially in the same way; though different Rules are, of course, assigned for different cases. See Directions for Parsing, p. 15; also Model, p. 16.

The Vocative is not often the first word in the sentence, though it is sometimes thus placed, as in the seventh sentence in this Exercise.

<sup>2</sup> See 162.

<sup>3</sup> See note on Direct Object, p. 70.

<sup>4</sup> See note on the position of the Object in the Latin sentence, p. 70.

## EXERCISE LIV.

## I. Vocabulary.

Flāmīniūs, iī, m.	<i>Flaminius</i> , Roman general.
Marcellūs, ī, m.	<i>Marcellus</i> , Roman general.
Poenūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Carthaginian</i> .
Poenus, ī, m.	<i>a Carthaginian</i> .
Sanctūs, ā, ūm,	<i>holy, sacred</i> .
Siciliā, ae, f.	<i>Sicily</i> , the island of.
Spōliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to rob, spoil, despoil</i> .
Sýrācūsae, ārūm, f. plur.	<i>Syracuse</i> , city in Sicily.

## II. Translate into English.

1. Alexander multas *urbes*<sup>1</sup> expugnāvit. 2. Italia pulchras *urbes* habuit. 3. Hostes *templa* spoliābant. 4. *Templa* sanctissīma spoliavērunt. 5. Hannibal Flaminium<sup>1</sup> consūlem<sup>2</sup> superāvit. 6. Poeni Siciliam occupavērant. 7. Marcellus<sup>3</sup> magnam hujus insūlæ<sup>4</sup> partem cepit. 8. Marcellus Syracūsas,<sup>1</sup> nobilissīmam urbem,<sup>2</sup> expugnāvit.

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. Do you not<sup>5</sup> love your *parents*?<sup>1</sup> 2. We love our *parents*. 3. You practise *virtue*. 4. Our pupils will practise virtue. 5. Did not Rome have beautiful temples? 6. Rome had beautiful temples. 7. Have not the enemy<sup>6</sup> taken the city? 8. They have taken the beautiful city. 9. They will plunder all the temples.

<sup>1</sup> Direct Object, in the Accusative, according to Rule V. For Model for parsing, see p. 71.

<sup>2</sup> Appositive. See Rule II. 363.

<sup>3</sup> Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

<sup>4</sup> *Hujus insūlæ*, of this island; i.e., of Sicily. Observe the position of the Genitive between the adjective *magnam* and its noun *partem*. See note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX. II. 10.

<sup>5</sup> See 346, II. 1.

<sup>6</sup> The Latin word must be in the plural.

## ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

## RULE VIII.—Accusative of Time and Space.

378. DURATION OF TIME, and EXTENT OF SPACE, are expressed by the Accusative :

Rōmūlus septem et trīginta regnāvit annos,<sup>1</sup> *Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.* Liv. Quinque millia passuum ambūlāre, *To walk five miles.* Cic. Pēdes octōginta distāre, *To be eighty feet distant.* Caes. Nix quattuor pēdes<sup>1</sup> alta, *Snow four feet deep.* Liv.

## EXERCISE LV.

## I. Vocabulary.

Aggēr, aggēris, m.	<i>mound, rampart.</i>
Ambūlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to walk.</i>
Centūm,	<i>hundred.</i>
Glādiūs, iī, m.	<i>sword.</i>
Lācēdaemōniūs, iī, m.	<i>a Lacedaemonian, Spartan.</i>
Lātūs, ā, ūm,	<i>broad, wide.</i>
Longūs, ā, ūm,	<i>long.</i>
Mensīs, mensīs, m.	<i>month.</i>
Nox, noctīs, f.	<i>night.</i>
Octōgintā,	<i>eighty.</i>
Pēs, pēdīs, m.	<i>foot.</i>
Quinquāgintā,	<i>fifty.</i>
Regnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to reign.</i>
Vīgilō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to watch, be awake.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii pacem sex annos<sup>2</sup> servavērunt. 2.  
Magnam noctis partem<sup>2</sup> vigilavēram. 3. Puer octo horas

<sup>1</sup> *Annos* denotes Duration of Time, while *millia* and *pedes* denote Extent of Space. They are all in the Accusative by this Rule.

<sup>2</sup> In the Accusative denoting Duration of Time. See Rule VIII. No special Model for parsing is necessary. The pupil will be guided by previous directions and Models.

dormīvit. 4. Latinus multos *annos* regnāvit. 5. In Italiaē sex menses fuīmus. 6. In illā urbe decem dies fuīmus. 7. Agger octoginta pedes<sup>1</sup> latus fuit. 8. Hiē gladius sex pedes longus est.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did you not walk two *hours*? 2. We walked three *hours*.
3. Did you not sleep six *hours*? 4. We slept eight hours.
5. The soldiers guarded the city ten months.
6. Were you not in the city four months? 7. We were in the city five months.
8. The mound was fifty feet high.

### ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT.

#### RULE IX.—Accusative of Limit.

379. The Name of a Town used as the Limit of motion is put in the Accusative:

Nuntius Rōmam rēdit, *The messenger returns to Rome.* Liv.  
Plāto Tārentum<sup>2</sup> vēnit, *Plato came to Tarentum.* Cic. Fūgit Tarquiniōs,<sup>2</sup> *He fled to Tarquinii.* Cic.

### EXERCISE LVI.

#### I. Vocabulary.

Athēnae, ārūm, <i>f. plur.</i>	<i>Athens, capital of Attica.</i>
Fūgiō, fūgērē, fūgi, fūgitūm,	<i>to flee, fly, run away.</i>
Lýsandēr, Lýssandri, <i>m.</i>	<i>Lysander, Spartan general.</i>
Miltiādēs, īs, <i>m.</i>	<i>Miltiades, Athenian general.</i>
Nāvīgō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to sail, sail to.</i>

<sup>1</sup> In the Accusative, denoting *Extent of Space.*

<sup>2</sup> *Romam, Tarentum, and Tarquinios* are all names of towns used as the *Limit of Motion*; i.e., the motion is represented as ending in those towns. They are in the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

Rēdūcō, rēdūcērē, rēdūxī, rēductūm,	<i>to lead back.</i>
Rēvōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to recall.</i>
Spartā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Sparta, capital of Laconia.</i>
Tārentūm, ī, <i>n.</i>	<i>Tarentum, Italian town.</i>
Thēbānūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Theban.</i>
Thēbānūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>a Theban.</i>

### II. Translate into English.

1. Cicero *Romam*<sup>1</sup> revocātus est. 2. Consūles *Romam* revocāti sunt. 3. Hannibal *Carthaginem*<sup>1</sup> revocātus erat. 4. Lysander *Athēnas*<sup>1</sup> navigāvit. 5. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugātus est. 6. Consul regem Tarentum fugāvit. 7. Thebāni exercitūm Spartam ducunt. 8. Miltiādes exercitūm Athēnas reduxit.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Who fled to *Carthage*?<sup>2</sup> 2. Did not the enemy flee to *Carthage*? 3. They fled to *Carthage*. 4. Will not the army be led back to Rome?<sup>2</sup> 5. The army has been led back to Rome. 6. The commander led the army to Athens.

## SECTION V.

### DATIVE.

382. The Dative is the Case of the Indirect Object, and is used,

- I. With Verbs.
- II. With Adjectives.
- III. With their Derivatives,—Adverbs and Substantives.

### DATIVE WITH VERBS.

383. INDIRECT OBJECT.—A verb is often attended by a noun designating the object indirectly affected by the

<sup>1</sup> In the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

<sup>2</sup> The Latin word will be in the Accusative, in accordance with Rule IX.

action,—that to or for which something is or is done. A noun thus used is called an Indirect Object..

### RULE XII.—Dative with Verbs.

384. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative:

#### I. With INTRANSITIVE and PASSIVE Verbs:

*Tempōri<sup>1</sup> cēdit, He yields to the time.* Cic. *Sibi timuērant, They had feared for themselves.* Caes. *Lābōri stūdent, They devote themselves to labor.* Caes. *Nōbis<sup>1</sup> vīta dāta est, Life has been granted to us.* Cic. *Nūmitōri dēdītur, He is delivered to Numitor.* Liv.

#### II. With TRANSITIVE Verbs, in connection with the ACCUSATIVE:

*Pons īter hostībus<sup>2</sup> dēdīt, The bridge gave a passage to the enemy.* Liv. *Lēges cīvītātībus suis scripsērunt, They prepared laws for their states.* Cic.

### EXERCISE LVII.

#### I. Vocabulary.

Carthāgīniensis, ē,	<i>Carthaginian.</i>
Carthāgīniensis, īs, m. and f.	<i>a Carthaginian.</i>
Cōnōn, Cōnōnīs, m.	<i>Conon, Athenian gen'l.</i>
Dēbeō, dēbērē, dēbuī, dēbitūm,	<i>to owe.</i>
Displīceō, displīcērē, displīcūi, displīcītūm,	<i>to displease.</i>
Dōnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to give.</i>
Gens, gentīs, f.	<i>race.</i>
Grātiā, ae, f.	<i>favor, gratitude, thanks.</i>
Lābōrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to strive for.</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Tempōri, sibi, and labōri* are in the Dative with the Intransitive verbs *cēdit, timuērant* (intransitive here), and *student*; while *nōbis* and *Nūmitōri* are in the Dative with the Passive verbs *data est* and *dēdītur*.

<sup>2</sup> *Hostībus* is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *iter*, with the Transitive verb *dēdīt*. In the same way, *cīvītātībus* is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *leges*, with the Transitive verb *scripsērunt*.

Monstrō, ārē, īvī, ātūm,	<i>to show, point out.</i>
Plāceō, plācērē, plācūi, plācītūm,	<i>to please.</i>
Sčenectūs, sčenectūtīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>old age.</i>
Sententiā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>opinion.</i>
Serviō, servirē, servīvī, servītūm,	<i>to serve.</i>
Vīa, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>way, road.</i>

### II. Translate into English.

1. Cives *legibus*<sup>1</sup> parent. 2. Multae Italiac civitātes *Romānis* parēbant. 3. Haec sententia *Caesāri*<sup>1</sup> placuit.
4. Illa sententia *Caesāri* displicuit. 5. Milites gloriae labōrant. 6. Hoc consilium Caesāri nuntiātum est. 7. Nostra consilia hostībus nuntiāta sunt. 8. *Tibi*<sup>2</sup> magnam *gratiam* habēmus. 9. Habeo *senectūti* magnam *gratiam*.
10. Conon pecuniam civībus donāvit. 11. Pastor puero viam monstrāvit. 12. *Tibi* viam monstrābo. 13. Romāni Carthaginiensibus bellum indixērunt.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did I not obey my <sup>3</sup> *father*?<sup>1</sup> 2. You obeyed your *father*. 3. We will obey the *laws* of the state. 4. Do not the citizens serve the *king*? 5. They have served the king. 6. Will you not serve the state? 7. We will serve the state. 8. Will you not tell *me* (to me<sup>4</sup>) the *truth*?<sup>5</sup> 9. I have told *you* (to you) the *truth*. 10. Will you show

<sup>1</sup> Indirect Object, in the Dative, according to Rule XII. I.

<sup>2</sup> Indirect Object, in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *gratiam* with the Transitive verb *habēmus*, according to Rule XII. II.

In the arrangement of Objects, the *Indirect* generally precedes the *Direct*, as in this sentence; though the order is sometimes reversed, as in the tenth sentence in this Exercise.

<sup>3</sup> In examples like this, the Possessive pronoun may either be expressed or omitted, as it is often omitted in Latin when not emphatic.

<sup>4</sup> Dative. See Rule XII. II.

<sup>5</sup> Accusative. See Rule XII. II.

me (to me) the way? 11. We will show you the way.  
 12. Did they declare war against the Romans? 13. They had declared war against the Romans.

## DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

## RULE XIV.—Dative.

391. With Adjectives, the object to which the quality is directed is put in the Dative:

Patriae solum omnibus<sup>1</sup> carum est, *The soil of their country is dear to all.* Cic. Id aptum est tempori, *This is adapted to the time.* Cic. Omni aetati mors est communis, *Death is common to every age.* Cic. Canis similis lupo est, *A dog is similar to a wolf.* Cic. Naturae accommodatum, *Adapted to nature.* Cic. Graeciae utile, *Useful to Greece.* Nep.

1. ADJECTIVES WITH DATIVE.—The most common are those signifying:

*Agreeable, easy, friendly, like, near, necessary, suitable, subject, useful,* together with others of a similar or opposite meaning, and verbals in *bilis.*

## EXERCISE LVIII.

## I. Vocabulary.

Amicus, a, um,	friendly.
Hispaniæ, ae, f.	Spain.
Multitudo, multitudinis, f.	multitude.
Saguntum, i, n.	Saguntum, city in Spain.
Similis, e,	like.
Solum, i, n.	soil.
Veritas, veritatis, f.	verity, truth.

<sup>1</sup> Dative, showing to whom the soil is dear,—dear TO ALL. In the same way in these examples, *tempori* is used with *aptum*, *aetati* with *communis*, *lupo* with *similis*, *naturae* with *accommodatum*, and *Graeciae* with *utile*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Parentes *nobis*<sup>1</sup> cari sunt.
2. Patria *nobis* cara est.
3. Patria *tibi*<sup>1</sup> erit carissima.
4. Patriae solum *nobis* carum est.
5. Hannibal exercitui carus fuit.
6. Victoria Romānis grata fuit.
7. Libertas multitūdi grata est.
8. Veritas nobis gratissima est.
9. Jucunda mihi oratio fuit.
10. Saguntum Romānis amīcum fuit.
11. Hannibal Saguntum,<sup>2</sup> Hispaniae civitatem<sup>3</sup> Romānis<sup>4</sup> amīcam,<sup>5</sup> expugnāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not these books be useful *to you*?
2. They are useful *to us*.
3. They will be useful *to you*.
4. This law has been useful to the state.
5. Will not this book be acceptable to you?
6. That book will be acceptable to me.
7. This book will be most acceptable<sup>6</sup> to my brother.

SECTION VI.

*GENITIVE.*

393. The Genitive in its primary meaning denotes *source* or *cause*; but, in its general use, it corresponds to the English Objective with *of*, and expresses various adjective relations.

GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

**RULE XVI.—Genitive.**

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:

<sup>1</sup> Dative, according to Rule XIV.

<sup>2</sup> Accusative. See Rule V.

<sup>3</sup> Appositive, in agreement with Saguntum. See Rule II.

<sup>4</sup> Dative with *amicam*. See Rule XIV.

<sup>5</sup> *Amīcam* agrees with *civitatem*. See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

<sup>6</sup> See 162.

Cătōnis<sup>1</sup> ōrātiōnes, *Cato's orations*. Cic. Castra hostium, *The camp of the enemy*. Liv. Mors Hămilcăris, *The death of Hamilcar*. Liv. See 363.

## EXERCISE LIX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Commūnīs, č,	<i>common.</i>
Conscientiā, ae, f.	<i>consciousness.</i>
Dulcīs, č,	<i>sweet, pleasant.</i>
Hōnōr, hōnōrīs, m.	<i>honor.</i>
Orbīs, orbīs, m.	<i>circle, world.</i>
Orbīs terrārūm, <sup>2</sup>	<i>the world.</i>
Parvūs, ā, ūm,	<i>small.</i>
Principiūm, iī, n.	<i>beginning.</i>
Rectūm, ī, n.	<i>rectitude, right.</i>
Sōcratēs, iš, m.	<i>Socrates, Athenian philosopher.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Justitia virtūtum<sup>3</sup> regīna est.
2. Sapientia est mater omnium bonārum artiūm.
3. Socrātes parens philosophiae fuit.
4. Virtus veri honōris<sup>4</sup> mater est.
5. Patria commūnis<sup>5</sup> est omnium nostrūm<sup>6</sup> parens.
6. Roma orbis<sup>7</sup> terrārūm caput fuit.
7. Omnium rerum principia parva sunt.
8. Conscientia recti est praemium virtūtis dulcissimum.

<sup>1</sup> *Catōnis* qualifies *oratiōnes*, and is in the Genitive, in accordance with the Rule.

<sup>2</sup> Literally *the circle of lands*.

<sup>3</sup> Genitive, depending upon *regīna*. Rule XVI.

<sup>4</sup> Genitive, depending upon *mater*.

<sup>5</sup> *Commūnis* agrees with *parens*. See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

<sup>6</sup> Genitive, depending upon *parens*.

<sup>7</sup> *Orbis* depends upon *caput*, and *terrārūm* upon *orbis*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The orations of *Cicero* are praised.
2. The courage of the soldiers saved the city.
3. The crown of the king was golden.
4. The sword of the general was beautiful.
5. The son of the consul violated the laws of the state.
6. The citizens will observe the laws of the state.

## GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

## RULE XVII.—Genitive.

399. Many Adjectives take a Genitive to complete their meaning:

*Avidus laudis*,<sup>1</sup> *Desirous of praise*. Cic. *Otii cupidus*, *Desirous of leisure*. Liv. *Amans sui virtus*, *Virtue fond of itself*. Cie. *Efficiens voluptatis*, *Productive of pleasure*. Cic. *Gloriae memor*, *Mindful of glory*. Liv.

1. FORCE OF THIS GENITIVE.—The genitive here retains its usual force,—*of, in respect of*,—and may be used after adjectives which admit this relation.

2. ADJECTIVES WITH THE GENITIVE.—The most common are

1) Verbs in **ax**, and participles in **ans** and **ens** used adjectively.

2) Adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge, skill, recollection, participation, mastery, fulness*, and their contraries.

## EXERCISE LX.

## I. Vocabulary.

<i>Amans, amantis,</i>	<i>loving, fond of.</i>
<i>Avidus, a, um,</i>	<i>desirous of, eager for.</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Laudis* completes the meaning of *avidus*; *desirous* (of what?) of *praise*. It is in the Genitive, by this Rule. In the same way, *otii* completes the meaning of *cupidus*; *sui*, of *amans*; *voluptatis*, of *efficiens*; and *gloriae*, of *memor*.

Certāmēn, certāmīn̄s, <i>n.</i>	<i>contest, strife, battle.</i>
Cūpīdūs, ā, ūm,	<i>desirous of.</i>
Fons, fontīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>fountain.</i>
Laus, laudīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>praise.</i>
Nōvitās, nōvitātīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>novelty.</i>
Pēritūs, ā, ūm,	<i>skilled in.</i>
Piscīs, piscīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>fish.</i>
Plēnūs, ā, ūm,	<i>full.</i>
Vōluptās, vōluptātīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>pleasure.</i>

### II. Translate into English.

1. Romāni avīdi *gloriae*<sup>1</sup> fuērunt. 2. Homīnes *novitatis* avīdi sunt. 3. Numa *pacis*<sup>1</sup> erat amantissīmus.<sup>2</sup> 4. *Patriciae* amantissīmi sumus. 5. Consul *gloriae* cupīdus erat. 6. Cicēro *gloriae* cupidissīmus<sup>2</sup> fuit. 7. Milites erant avidissīmi certamīnis. 8. Fons *piscium* plenissīmus est. 9. Athenienses belli navālis peritissīmi fuērunt.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Boys are fond of *praise*. 2. Are you not fond of *praise*? 3. We are fond of *praise*. 4. Were not the Athenians fond of pleasure? 5. They were always fond of pleasure. 6. They are desirous of glory. 7. Are you not desirous of a victory? 8. We are desirous of a victory.

## SECTION VII.

### ABLATIVE.

**412.** The Ablative in its primary meaning is closely related to the Genitive; but, in its general use, it corresponds to the English Objective with *from*, *by*, *in*, *with*, and expresses various adverbial relations. It is accordingly used with Verbs and Adjectives; while the Genitive, as the case of adjective relations, is most common with Nouns. See 393.

<sup>1</sup> Genitive, completing the meaning of the adjective. See Rule XVII.

<sup>2</sup> See 162.

## ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, MEANS.

## RULE XXI.—Cause, Manner, Means.

414. Cause, Manner, and Means<sup>1</sup> are denoted by the Ablative :

Ars ūtilitāte laudātur, *An art is praised because of its usefulness.* Cic. Glōriā dūcitur, *He is led by glory.* Cic. Duōbus mōdis fit, *It is done in two ways.* Cic. Sol omnia lūce collustrat, *The sun illuminates all things with its light.* Cic. Apri dentib⁹ se tūtantur, *Boars defend themselves with their tusks.* Cic. Aeger ērat vulnērib⁹, *He was ill in consequence of his wounds.* Nep. Laetus sorte tua, *Pleased with your lot.* Hor.

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This Ablative is of very frequent occurrence, and is used both with verbs and adjectives.

2. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.—This designates that *by which, by reason of which, because of which, in accordance with which,* any thing is or is done.

3. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.—This Ablative is regularly accompanied by some modifier, or by the preposition *cum*; but a few ablatives, chiefly those signifying *manner*,—*mōre, ordīne, ratiōne*, etc.,—occur without such accompaniment:

Vi summa, *With the greatest violence.* Nep. Mōre Persārum, *In the manner of the Persians.* Nep. Cum silentio audīre, *To hear in silence.* Liv. Id ordīne fācēre, *To do it in order, or properly.* Cic.

<sup>1</sup> It is not always possible to distinguish between *Cause*, *Manner*, and *Means*. Sometimes the same Ablative may involve both *Cause* and *Means*, or both *Means* and *Manner*. Still the pupil should be taught to determine in each instance, as far as possible, what is the real force of the Ablative. Thus in the examples, *utilitāte* denotes cause, because of its usefulness; *gloriā*, means, with perhaps the accessory notion of cause; *modis*, manner; *lūce*, means; *dentib⁹*, means; *vulnērib⁹*, cause, with perhaps the accessory notion of means; and *sorte*, cause and means.

4. ABLATIVE OF MEANS.—This includes the *Instrument* and all other *Means* employed.

5. ABLATIVE OF AGENT.—This designates the Person by whom any thing is done as a voluntary agent, and takes the preposition *a* or *ab*:

*Occīsus est a Thēbānis, He was slain by the Thebans.*<sup>1</sup> Nep.

### EXERCISE LXI.

#### I. Vocabulary.

Mūnūs, mūnērīs, <i>n.</i>	reward, gift.
Nātūrā, ae, <i>f.</i>	nature.
Pellīs, pellīs, <i>f.</i>	skin, hide.
Quōtīdiānūs, ā, ūm,	daily.
Scȳthae, ārum, <i>m. plur.</i>	Scythians.
Triumphō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	to triumph.
Usūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	use.
Vestiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm,	to clothe.

#### II. Translate into English.

1. Consul *virtūte*<sup>2</sup> laudātus est.
2. Urbs *nātūrā*<sup>3</sup> mūnīta erat.
3. Haec urbs *arte* muniētur.
4. *Munerībus*<sup>3</sup> delectāmur.
5. Roma Camilli *virtūte* est servāta.
6. Camillus hostes magno proelio superāvit.
7. Scipio patrem singulāri *virtūte* servāvit.
8. Scipio ingenti gloriā<sup>4</sup> triumphāvit.<sup>5</sup>
9. Scȳthae corpōra pellībus vestiēbant.

<sup>1</sup> By comparing this example with those under the Rule, the second for instance, it will be seen that the Latin construction distinguishes the *person by whom* any thing is done from the *means by which* it is done, designating the former by the Ablative with *a* or *ab* (*a Thēbānis*, by the Thebans), and the latter by the Ablative without a preposition; *gloriā*, by glory.

<sup>2</sup> Ablative of Cause, according to Rule XXI.

<sup>3</sup> Ablative of Means.

<sup>4</sup> Ablative of Manner.

<sup>5</sup> The privilege of entering Rome in grand triumphal procession was sometimes awarded to eminent Roman generals as they returned from victory. *Triumphāvit* here refers to such a triumph.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are not the fields adorned *with flowers*?<sup>1</sup>
2. The fields are adorned *with beautiful flowers*.
3. Have you not strengthened your memory *by use*?
4. I have strengthened my memory by daily use.
5. You will be praised for (because of) your diligence.<sup>2</sup>
6. Our pupils have been praised for their diligence.
7. The general saved the city by his valor.
8. Rome was saved by the valor of the Roman soldiers.

## ABLATIVES WITH COMPARATIVES.

## RULE XXIII.—Ablative with Comparatives.

417. Comparatives without QUAM are followed by the Ablative:

Nihil est amabilius virtute,<sup>3</sup> *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic.  
 Quid est melius bonitate,<sup>3</sup> *What is better than goodness?* Cic.

1. COMPARATIVES WITH QUAM<sup>4</sup> are followed by the Nominative, or by the case of the corresponding noun before them:

Hibernia minor quam Britannia existimat, *Hibernia is considered smaller than Britannia.* Caes. Agris quam urbi<sup>5</sup> terribilior, *More terrible to the country than to the city.* Liv.

<sup>1</sup> Ablative of Means. Rule XXI.

<sup>2</sup> Ablative of Cause.

. <sup>3</sup> *Virtute* and *bonitate* are both in the Ablative, by this Rule; the former after the comparative *amabilius*, and the latter after the comparative *melius*.

<sup>4</sup> *Quam* is a conjunction, meaning *than*. Conjunctions are mere connectives, used to connect words or clauses.

<sup>5</sup> *Agris* and *urbi*, the one *before* and the other *after* *quam*, are both in the same construction, in the Dative, depending upon *terribilior* according to Rule XIV. 391.

## EXERCISE LXII.

## I. Vocabulary.

<b>Argentūm</b> , ī. <i>n.</i>	<i>silver.</i>
<b>Avārītiā ae. <i>f.</i></b>	<i>avarice.</i>
<b>Bōnītās, bōnītātīs, <i>f.</i></b>	<i>goodness, excellence.</i>
<b>Elōquens, ēlōquentīs,</b>	<i>eloquent.</i>
<b>Ferrūm</b> , ī. <i>n.</i>	<i>iron.</i>
<b>Foedūs, ā, ūm,</b>	<i>detestable.</i>
<b>Prētiōsūs, ā, ūm,</b>	<i>valuable.</i>
<b>Quām, <i>conj.</i></b>	<i>than.</i>
<b>Scientiā, ae. <i>f.</i></b>	<i>knowledge.</i>
<b>Turris, turrīs, <i>f.</i></b>	<i>tower.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. Virtus mihi <sup>1</sup> gloriā <sup>2</sup> est carior. 2. Patria mihi vitā <sup>2</sup> meā est carior. 3. Quid est jucundius amicitiā? 4. Quid foedius est avaritiā? 5. Aurum argento pretiosius est. 6. Anīmus corpore est nobilior. 7. Turris altior erat quam murus.<sup>3</sup> 8. Quid multitudīni <sup>1</sup> gratius quam libertas est? 9. Pater tuus est sapientior quam tu.<sup>4</sup> 10. Quis eloquentior fuit quam Demosthēnes?

## III. Translate into Latin.

1. Silver is more valuable than iron.<sup>2</sup> 2. Virtue is more valuable than gold. 3. Wisdom is more valuable than money. 4. Will not wisdom be more useful to you than gold? 5. Wisdom will be more useful to me than gold. 6. Goodness is more valuable than <sup>5</sup> knowledge. 7. Good-

<sup>1</sup> See Rule XIV. 391.

<sup>2</sup> Ablative, depending upon the comparative without *quam*, according to Rule XXIII.

<sup>3</sup> In the same case as *turris*, the corresponding noun before *quam*. It is the subject of *erat* understood.

<sup>4</sup> Subject of *es* understood.

<sup>5</sup> In this and the following examples use *quam*, according to 417, 1.

ness is dearer to us than glory. 8. The Romans were braver than the Gauls. 9. The soldiers were braver than the general.

#### ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

420. This Ablative designates

- I. The PLACE IN WHICH any thing is or is done :
- II. The PLACE FROM WHICH any thing proceeds, including *Source* and *Separation*.

#### RULE XXVI.—Ablative of Place.

421. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

II. NAMES OF TOWNS drop the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Genitive :

I. Hannibāl in Italiā<sup>1</sup> fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. In nos-tris castris, *In our camps*. Caes. In Appiā viā, *On the Appian Way*. Cic. Ab urbe prōficiuntur, *He departs from the city*. Caes. Ex Africā, *From Africa*. Liv.

II. Athēnis<sup>2</sup> fuit, *He was at Athens*. Cic. Bābylōne mortuus est, *He died at Babylon*. Cic. Fūgit Cōrintho, *He fled from Corinth*. Cic. Rōmae<sup>2</sup> fuit, *He was at Rome*. Cic.

#### EXERCISE LXIII.

##### I. Vocabulary.

A, āb, prep. with abl.

from, by.

Bābylōn, Bābylōniā, f.

Babylon, the city of.

<sup>1</sup> *In Italiā*, *in castris*, and *in viā* designate the PLACE IN WHICH; while *ab urbe* and *ex Africā* designate the PLACE FROM WHICH. They are in the Ablative with a preposition.

<sup>2</sup> *Athēnis*, *Bābylōne*, and *Cōrintho*, being names of towns, omit the preposition; while *Rōmae*, also the name of a town, is in the Genitive, as it is in the Singular of the First declension.

Cōrinthūs, ī, f.	<i>Corinth</i> , city in Greece.
Diōnysiūs, ii, m.	<i>Dionysius</i> , tyrant of Syracuse.
Hābitō, āre, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to dwell, reside.</i>
Hortūs, i, m.	<i>garden.</i>
Laetitiā, ae, f.	<i>joy.</i>
Lūcūs, i, m.	<i>grove.</i>
Rēgiō, rēgiōnīs, f.	<i>region, territory.</i>
Sēnātōr, sēnātōrīs, m.	<i>senator.</i>
Trīgintā,	<i>thirty.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Hannibal in *Hispaniā*<sup>1</sup> fuit. 2. Latīnus in *Italiā* regnāvit. 3. Latīnus in illis regionib⁹ regnābat. 4. Cives ab urbe<sup>2</sup> fugiēbant. 5. Themistōcles e Graeciā fugit. 6. Sex menses<sup>3</sup> Athēnis<sup>4</sup> fui. 7. Alexander *Babylōne* erat. 8. Dionysius tyrannus Syracūsis fugit. 9. Themistōcles Athēnis fugit. 10. Athēnis habitābat. 11. Romūlus *Romae*<sup>5</sup> regnāvit. 12. *Romae* ingens laetitia fuit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Is not your father in *Italy*? 2. My father is in *Greece*. 3. Were you not in *Greece*? 4. We resided in *Greece* three years. 5. Who is in the garden? 6. My brother is in the garden. 7. The pupils were walking in the fields. 8. The nightingales are singing in the groves. 9. Your father resided many years at *Athens*. 10. Did he not reside at *Carthage*? 11. He resided four years at *Carthage*. 12. Did you not receive my letter at *Rome*? 13. I received your letter at *Corinth*.

<sup>1</sup> Ablative of PLACE IN WHICH, with the preposition *in*. See Rule XXXII.

<sup>2</sup> Ablative of PLACE FROM WHICH, with the preposition *ab*.

<sup>3</sup> See Rule VIII.

<sup>4</sup> In the Ablative, without a preposition, because it is the name of a town.

<sup>5</sup> In the Genitive, because it is the name of a town, and is in the Singular of the First declension.

## ABLATIVE OF TIME.

## RULE XXVIII.—Time.

426. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ab.  
lative:

*Octōgēsimō anno<sup>1</sup> est mortuus, He died in his eightieth year.* Cic.  
*Vēre convēnēre, They assembled in the spring.* Liv. *Nātali die suo,*  
*On his birth-day.* Nep. *Hiēme et aestāte, In winter and summer.* Cic.

1. DESIGNATIONS OF TIME.—Any word so used as to involve the time of an action or event may be put in the ablative: *bello*, in the time of war; *pugnā*, in the time of battle; *lūdis*, at the time of the games; *mēmōriā*, in memory, i.e., in the time of one's recollection.

## EXERCISE LXIV.

## I. Vocabulary.

Brūtus, ī, m.	<i>Brutus</i> , a Roman patriot.
Dēflāgrō, ārē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to burn, be consumed.</i>
Diānā, ae, f.	<i>Diana</i> , a goddess.
Ephēsiūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Ephesian, of Ephesus.</i>
Hiems, hiēmīs, f.	<i>winter.</i>
Nātālis, č,	<i>belonging to one's birth, natal.</i>
Nātālis diēs,	<i>birth-day.</i>
Pompēiūs, ii, m.	<i>Pompey</i> , Roman general.
Persae, ārūm, m. plur.	<i>Persians.</i>
Scribō, scribērē, scripsī, scriptūm,	<i>to write.</i>
Tempūs, tempōrīs, n.	<i>time.</i>

## II. Translate into English.

1. *Natāli die<sup>2</sup> tuo scripsisti epistōlam.* 2. *Eōdem die*  
*epistōlam tuam accēpi.<sup>3</sup>* 3. *Pompēius urbem tertio mense*

<sup>1</sup> *Anno, vere, die, hiēme*, and *aestāte* are all in the Ablative, by this Rule.

<sup>2</sup> Ablative of Time, according to Rule XXVIII.

<sup>3</sup> From *accipio*.

cepit. 4. Eōdem *die* Persae superāti sunt. 5. Pompēius illo tempōre miles fuit. 6. Illo anno Diānae Ephesiae templum deflagrāvit. 7. Occāsu solis hostes fugāti sunt. 8. Illo die Brutus patriam servāvit.

### III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Were you not in Athens<sup>1</sup> at that time?
2. We were at Corinth<sup>2</sup> at that time.
3. Do you not reside in the city<sup>1</sup> in winter?
4. We reside in this beautiful city in the winter.
5. The city was taken at sunset.
6. Were you not in the city at that hour?
7. I was in the city at that time.
8. Were you not in Rome<sup>2</sup> on your birth-day?
9. I was in that city on my birth-day.

## SECTION VIII.

### CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

#### RULE XXXII.—Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions:

Ad āmīcum<sup>3</sup> scripsi, *I have written to a friend.* Cic. In cūriam, *Into the senate-house.* Liv. In Itāliā, *In Italy.* Nep. Pro castris, *Before the camp.*

433. The ACCUSATIVE is used with

Ad, adversus (adversum), ante, āpus, circa, circum, circ̄iter, cis, citra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pēnes, per, pōne, post, praeter, prōpe, propter, sēcundum, supra, trans, ultra, versus:

Ad urbem, *To the city.* Cic. Adversus deos, *Toward the gods.* Cic.

434. The ABLATIVE is used with

A or ab (abs),	absque,	cōram,	cum,	de,
e or ex,	prae,	pro,	sīne,	tēnus :

<sup>1</sup> Ablative of Place. See Rule XXVI.

<sup>2</sup> Genitive of Place. See Rule XXVI. II.

<sup>3</sup> The Accusative *āmīcum* is here used with the preposition *ad*; *curiam*, with *in*; the Ablative *Itāliā*, with *in*. See 435, 1.

Ab urbe, *From the city*. Caes. Cōram conventu, *In the presence of the assembly*. Nep.

### 435. The ACCUSATIVE or ABLATIVE is used with

In, sub, subter, sūper:

In Asiam prōfūgit, *He fled into Asia*. Cic. Hannibal in Itāliā sūit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep.

1. *In* and *Sub* take the Accusative in answer to the question *whither*, the Ablative in answer to *where*: In Asiam, (whither?) *into Asia*; In Itāliā, (where?) *in Italy*.

## EXERCISE LXV.

### I. Vocabulary.

Adversūs, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>against.</i>
Dīmīcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to fight.</i>
Pēr, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>of, through.</i>
Prospērē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>successfully.</i>
Prōvōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to challenge.</i>

### II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii hostes ad *proelium* provocābant. 2. Scipio contra *Hannōnem*, ducem Carthaginiensium, pros pēre pugnat. 3. Caesar adversus Pompēium dimicāvit. 4. Verītas per se<sup>1</sup> mihi grata est. 5. Virtus per se laudab ilis est. 6. Persae a *Graecis*<sup>2</sup> superāti sunt. 7. Cicēro de *amicitiā* scripsit.

### III. Translate into Latin.

1. Will not the army be led back to *the city*? 2. It has been led back to *the city*. 3. Will you not write to me? 4. I will write to you. 5. Friendship is valuable of itself. 6. Have you not received five letters from *me*? 7. I have received four letters from *you*. 8. I have received two letters from your brother.

<sup>1</sup> *Per se*, literally *through itself*: render *in itself* or *of itself*.

<sup>2</sup> *A Graecis*, by the Greeks. See 414, 5.

## SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

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I. The preparation of a Reading Lesson in Latin involves,

1. A knowledge of the Meaning of the Latin.
2. A knowledge of the Structure of the Latin Sentences.
3. A translation into English.

### MEANING OF THE LATIN.

II. Remember that almost every inflected word in a Latin sentence requires the use of both the Dictionary and the Grammar to ascertain its meaning.

The Dictionary gives the meaning of the word, without reference to its Grammatical properties of *case*, *number*, *mood*, *tense*, etc.; and the Grammar, the meaning of the endings which mark these properties. The Dictionary will give the meaning of *mensa*, a table, but not of *mensarum*, of tables: the Grammar alone will give the force of the ending *arum*.

III. Make yourself so familiar with all the endings of inflection, with their exact form and force, whether in declension or conjugation, that you will not only readily distinguish the different parts of speech from each other, but also the different forms of the same word, with their exact and distinctive force.

IV. In taking up a Latin sentence,

1. Notice carefully the endings of the several words, and thus determine which words are *nouns*, which *verbs*, etc.
2. Observe the force of each ending, and thus determine *case*, *number*, *voice*, *mood*, *tense*, etc.

This will be found to be a very important step toward the mastery of the sentence. By this means, you will discover not only the relation of the words to each other, but also an important part of their meaning,—that which they derive from their endings.

V. The key to the meaning of any simple sentence (345, I.) will be found in the simple subject and predicate; i.e., in the Nominative and its Verb. Hence, in looking out the sentence, observe the following order. Take

1. The Subject, or Nominative.

The ending will, in most instances, enable you to distinguish this from all other words, except the adjectives which agree with it. These may be looked out at the same time with the subject.

Sometimes the subject is not expressed, but only implied, in the ending of the verb. It may then be readily supplied, as it is always a pronoun of such person and number as the verb indicates: as, *audio*, I hear, the ending *io* showing that the subject is *ego*; *audit*is**, you hear, the ending *it*is** showing that the subject is *vos*.

2. The Verb, with Predicate Noun or Adjective, if any.

This will be readily known by the ending. Now, combining this with the Subject, you will have an outline of the sentence. All the other words must now be associated with these two parts.

3. The Modifiers of the Subject; i.e., adjectives agreeing with it, nominatives in apposition with it, genitives dependent upon it, etc.

But perhaps some of these have already been looked out in the attempt to ascertain the subject.

In looking out these words, bear in mind the meaning of the subject to which they belong. This will greatly aid you in selecting from the dictionary the true meaning in the passage before you.

4. The Modifiers of the Verb, i.e. (1) Oblique cases, accusatives, datives, etc., dependent upon it, and (2) Adverbs qualifying it.

Bear in mind all the while the force of the case and the meaning of the verb, that you may be able to select for each word the true meaning in the passage before you.

VI. In complex and compound sentences (345, II., III.), discover first the connectives which unite the several members, and then proceed with each member as with a simple sentence.

VII. In the use of Dictionary and Vocabulary, remember that you are not to look for the particular form which occurs in the sentence, but for the Nom. Sing. of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and for the First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of verbs. Therefore,

1. In Pronouns, make yourself so familiar with their declension, that any oblique case will at once suggest the Nom. Sing.

If *vobis* occurs, you must remember that the Nom. Sing. is *tu*.

2. In Nouns and Adjectives, make yourself so familiar with the case-endings, that you will be able to drop that of the given case, and substitute for it that of the Nom. Sing.

Thus *mensibus*; stem *mens*, Nom. Sing. *mensis*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *urbem*, *urb*, *urbs*.

3. In Verbs, change the ending of the given form into that of the First Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Indic. Act.

Thus *amābat*; stem *am*, First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. *amo*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *amavērunt*; First Pers. Perf. *amāvi*, Perf. stem *amav*, Verb stem *am*; *amo*.

To illustrate the steps recommended in the preceding suggestions, we add the following

### *Model.*

VIII. Themistōcles imperātor servitūte totam Graeciam liberāvit.

1. Without knowing the meaning of the words, you will discover from their *forms*,

1) That *Themistōcles* and *imperātor* are probably nouns in the Nom. Sing.

2) That *servitūte* is a noun in the Abl. Sing.

3) That *totam* and *Graeciam* are either nouns or adjectives in the Accus. Sing.

4) That *liberāvit* is a verb in the Act. voice, Indic. mood, Perf. tense, Third Person, Singular number.

2. Now, turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, you will learn,

1) That *Themistōcles* is the name of an eminent Athenian general: THEMISTOCLES.

2) That *libero*, for which you must look, not for *liberāvit*, means to liberate: LIBERATED.

Themistocles liberated.

3) That *imperātor* means *commander*: THE COMMANDER.

Themistocles the commander liberated.

4) That *Graeciam* is the name of a country: GREECE.

Themistocles the commander liberated Greece.

5) That *totus* means *the whole, all*: ALL.

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece.

6) That *servitus* means *servitude*: FROM SERVITUDE.

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece from servitude.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE LATIN SENTENCE.

IX. The structure of a sentence is best shown by *analyzing*<sup>1</sup> it, and by *parsing* the words which compose it.

#### *Parsing.*

XVII.<sup>2</sup> In parsing a word,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Inflect<sup>3</sup> it, if capable of inflection.
3. Give its gender, number, case, voice, mood, tense, person, etc.<sup>4</sup>
4. Give its Syntax, and the Rule for it.<sup>5</sup>

#### TRANSLATION.

XIX. In translating, render as literally as possible without doing violence to the English.

<sup>1</sup> It has not been thought advisable to enter upon the subject of *analysis* at this early stage of the course. That will be presented in the Reader, which follows this work.

<sup>2</sup> These suggestions are taken, without change, from the Reader. Accordingly, the numerals are made to correspond to those in that work.

<sup>3</sup> Inflect; i.e., decline, compare, or conjugate.

<sup>4</sup> That is, such of these properties as it possesses.

<sup>5</sup> For Models for Parsing, see pp. 16, 22, 24, 33, 55, 57, 59, 66, 71, and 73.

## LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

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*For Explanation of Abbreviations and References, see p. ix.*

### A.

A, āb, prep. with abl. <i>From, by.</i>	Ambūlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To walk.</i>
Accīpiō, accīpērē, accēpī, acceptūm. <i>To receive.</i>	Amīcītiā, ae, f. <i>Friendship.</i>
Acēr, ācērīs, ācrē. <i>Sharp, severe, valiant.</i>	Amīcūs, ā, ūm. <i>Friendly.</i>
Aciēs, āciēī, f. <i>Order of battle, battle-array, army.</i>	Amīcūs, ī, m. <i>Friend.</i>
Ad, prep. with acc. <i>To, towards, near.</i>	Amnīs, amnīs, m. <i>River.</i>
Admīnistrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To administer, manage.</i>	Amōd, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To love.</i>
Admōneō, admōnērē, admōnuī, admōnītūm. <i>To admonish.</i>	Amōr, amōrīs, m. <i>Love.</i>
Adventūs, ūs, m. <i>Arrival, approach.</i>	Amplīō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To enlarge.</i>
Adversūs, prep. with acc. <i>Against.</i>	Ancūs, ī, m. <i>Ancus, a Roman king.</i>
Aedifīcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To build.</i>	Anīmāl, ānīmālīs, n. <i>Animal.</i>
Aestās, aestātīs, f. <i>Summer.</i>	Anīmūs, ī, m. <i>Soul, mind, passion, disposition.</i>
Agēr, āgrī, m. <i>Field, land.</i>	Annūlūs, ī, m. <i>Ring.</i>
Aggēr, aggērīs, m. <i>Mound, rampart.</i>	Annūs, ī, m. <i>Year.</i>
Agīs, Agīdīs, m. <i>Agis, a king of Sparta.</i>	Antē, prep. with acc. <i>Before.</i>
Albānūs, ā, ūm. <i>Alban.</i>	Antīquūs, ā, ūm. <i>Ancient.</i>
Alexandēr, Alexandrī, m. <i>Alexander, the Great.</i>	Apīs, āpīs, f. <i>Bee.</i>
Alīquīs, alīquā, alīquīd or alīquōd. <i>Some, some one. See 191.</i>	Appellō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To call.</i>
Altūs, ā, ūm. <i>High, lofty.</i>	Appētens, appētentīs. <i>Desiring, striving for.</i>
Amans, āmantīs. <i>Loving, fond of.</i>	Apūd, prep. with acc. <i>In the presence of, near, before, among.</i>
	Apūliā, ae, f. <i>Apulia, a country in Italy.</i>
	Arabs, Arābīs, m and f. <i>Arab, an Arab.</i>
	Arctē, adv. <i>Closely, soundly.</i>
	Argentūm, ī, n. <i>Silver.</i>
	Arō, ārārē, ārāvī, ārātūm. <i>To plough.</i>

Arrōgantiā, ae, f. *Arrogance.*

Ars, artis, f. *Art, skill.*

Artāxerxēs, īs, m. *Artaxerxes, a Persian king.*

Arx, arcis, f. *Citadel, fortress.*

Athēnae, ārūm, f. plur. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*

Athēniensīs, č. *Athenian.*

Athēniensīs, īs, m. and f. *Athenian, an Athenian.*

Atticūs, ī, m. *Atticus, a Roman name.*

Audiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. *To hear.*

Audītōr, audītōris, m. *Hearer, auditor.*

Aureūs, ā, ūm. *Golden.*

Aurūm, ī, n. *Gold.*

Avārītiā, ae, f. *Avarice.*

Avīdūs, ā, ūm. *Desirous of, eager for.*

Avīs, āvīs, f. *Bird.*

### B.

Bābylōn, Bābylōnīs, f. *Babylon, the celebrated capital of the Assyrian Empire, on the banks of the Euphrates.*

Beātūs, ā, ūm. *Happy, blessed.*

Bellūm, ī, n. *War, warfare.*

Bēnē, adv. *Well.*

Bēnignē, adv. *Kindly.*

Bōnītās, bōnītātīs, f. *Goodness, excellence.*

Bōnūs, ā, ūm. *Good.*

Brēvīs, č. *Short, brief.*

Brūtūs, ī, m. *Brutus, a celebrated Roman patriot.*

### C.

Caesār, Caesāris, m. *Cæsar, a celebrated Roman commander.*

Caiūs, ii, m. *Caius, a proper name.*

Cāmillūs, ī, m. *Camillus, a Roman general.*

Campūs, ī, m. *Plain.*

Cānīs, cānīs, m. and f. *Dog.*

Cantō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To sing.*

Cantūs, ūs, m. *Singing, song.*

Căpiō, căpērē, cēpī, captūm. *To take, capture.*

Căpūt, căpītīs, n. *Head, capital.*

Carmēn, carmīnīs, n. *Song, poem, verse.*

Carthāgīniensīs, č. *Carthaginian.*

Carthāgīniensīs, īs, m. and f. *A Carthaginian.*

Carthāgō, Carthāgīnīs, f. *Carthage, a city of Northern Africa.*

Carthāgō Nōvā. *New Carthage, Carthagena, a city of Spain.*

Cārūs, ā, ūm. *Dear.*

Cătō, Cătōnīs, m. *Cato, a distinguished Roman.*

Centūm. *One hundred. See 175, 2.*

Certāmēn, certāmīnīs, n. *Contest, strife, battle.*

Cibūs, ī, m. *Food.*

Cicērō, Cicērōnīs, m. *Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator.*

Civīlīs, č. *Civil.*

Civīs, cīvīs, m. and f. *Citizen.*

Civītās, cīvītātīs, f. *State, city.*

Clārūs, ā, ūm. *Renowned, distinguished, illustrious.*

Classīs, classīs, f. *Fleet, navy.*

Coerceō, coercērē, coercūī, coercītūm. *To check.*

Cōlō, cōlērē, cōluī, cultūm. *To practise, cultivate.*

Commūnīs č. *Common.*

Condemnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To condemn.*

Condītōr, condītōris, m. *Founder.*

Conjux, conjūgīs, m. and f. *Wife, husband, spouse.*

Cōnōn, Cōnōnīs, <i>m.</i> <i>Conon</i> , an Athenian general.	Dēmosthēnēs, īs, <i>m.</i> <i>Demosthenes</i> , the celebrated Athenian orator.	
Conscientiā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Consciousness</i> .	Diānā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Diana</i> , the goddess of the chase.	
Consiliūm, ii, <i>n.</i> <i>Design, plan</i> .	Dicō, dicērē, dixī, dictūm. <i>To say, speak, tell.</i>	
Conspēctūs, ūs, <i>m.</i> <i>Sight, view, presence.</i>	Diēs, diēi, <i>m.</i> <i>Day.</i> See 119, note.	
Consūl, consūlīs, <i>m.</i> <i>Consul.</i>	Dilīgens, dilīgentīs. <i>Diligent.</i>	
Contrā, prep. with acc. <i>Against, opposite to, contrary to.</i>	Dilīgentiā, ac, <i>f.</i> <i>Diligence.</i>	
Convōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To assemble, call together.</i>	Dimīcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To fight.</i>	
Cōrīnthūs, ī, <i>f.</i> <i>Corinth</i> , city in Greece.	Diōnysius, ii, <i>m.</i> <i>Dionysius</i> , tyrant of Syracuse.	
Cornēliūs, ii, <i>m.</i> <i>Cornelius</i> , a Roman name.	Discipūlūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Pupil.</i>	
Cōrōnā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Crown.</i>	Dīsertē, adv. <i>Clearly, eloquently.</i>	
Corpūs, corpōrīs, <i>n.</i> <i>Body, person.</i>	Displīceō, displīcērē, displīcuī, displīcītūm. <i>To displease.</i>	
Creō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To create, make, appoint, elect.</i>	Dīvīnūs, ā, ītūm. <i>Divine.</i>	
Crūdēlīs, č. <i>Cruel.</i>	Dōlōr, dōlōrīs, <i>m.</i> <i>Pain, grief, suffering.</i>	
Crūdūs, ī, ītūm. <i>Unripe.</i>	Dōnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To give, present.</i>	
Culpō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To blame.</i>	Dōnūm, ī, <i>n.</i> <i>Gift.</i>	
Cūm, prep. with abl. <i>With.</i>	Dormiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To sleep.</i>	
Cūpīdūs, ī, ītūm. <i>Desirous of.</i>	Drācō, Drācōnīs, <i>m.</i> <i>Draco</i> , an Athenian lawgiver.	
Cūrēs, Cūriūm, <i>m. plur.</i> <i>Cures, a Sabine town.</i>	Dūcentī, ae, ī. <i>Two hundred.</i>	
Custōdiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To guard.</i>	Dūcō, dūcērē, duxī, ductūm. <i>To lead.</i>	
Custōs, custōdīs, <i>m. and f.</i> <i>Keeper, guard.</i>	Dulcīs, č. <i>Sweet, pleasant.</i>	
<i>D.</i>		
Dē, prep. with abl. <i>Concerning.</i>	Duō, ae, č. <i>Two.</i> See 176.	
Dēbeō, dēbērē, dēbuī, dēbītūm. <i>To owe.</i>	Dūplīceō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To double, increase.</i>	
Dēcēm. <i>Ten.</i> See 175.	Dux, dūcīs, <i>m. and f.</i> <i>Leader, general.</i>	
Dēcīmūs, ī, ītūm. <i>Tenth.</i>	<i>E.</i>	
Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnīs, <i>f.</i> <i>Eclipse.</i>	E, ex, prep. with abl. <i>From.</i>	
Dēflāgrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To burn, be consumed.</i>	Ebriētās, ēbriētātīs, <i>f.</i> <i>Drunkenness.</i>	
Dēlectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To delight, please.</i>	Edūcō, ēdūcērē, ēduxī, ēductūm. <i>To lead forth, lead out.</i>	
Dēmārātūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Demaratus</i> , a Corinthian.	Effūgiō, effūgērē, effūgi, effūgītūm. <i>To escape.</i>	
	Egō, meī. <i>I.</i> See 184.	

Egrēgiūs, ă, ūm. <i>Distinguished.</i>	Fons, fontīs, m. <i>Fountain.</i>	
Egrēgiō, adv. <i>Excellently.</i>	Fortīs, ē. <i>Brave.</i>	
Elēphantūs, ī, m. <i>Elephant.</i>	Fortītēr, adv. <i>Bravely.</i>	
Elōquens, elōquentīs. <i>Eloquent.</i>	Fortītūdō, fortītūdīnīs, f. <i>Bravery, fortitude.</i>	
Elōquentiā, ac, f. <i>Eloquence.</i>	Fossā, ae, f. <i>Ditch, moat.</i>	
Ephēsiūs, ă, ūm. <i>Ephesian, of Ephesus.</i>	Frātēr, frātrīs, m. <i>Brother.</i>	
Epīrūs, ī, f. <i>Epirus, a country in Greece.</i>	Fructūs, ūs, m. <i>Fruit, produce, income.</i>	
Epistōlā, ae, f. <i>Letter.</i>	Frūmentūm, ī, n. <i>Corn, grain.</i>	
Erūdiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To instruct, refine, educate.</i>	Fūgā, ae, f. <i>Flight.</i>	
Erūdītūs, ă, ūm. <i>Learned, instructed in.</i>	Fūgiō, fūgērē, fūgī, fūgitūm. <i>To flee, fly, run away.</i>	
Ex, prep. with abl. <i>From.</i>	Fūgō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To rout, drive away.</i>	
Exerceō, exercērē, exercuī, exercītūm. <i>To exercise, train.</i>	Fūnestūs, ă, ūm. <i>Destructive.</i>	
Exercītūs, ūs, m. <i>Army.</i>	Fūrōr, fūrōrīs, m. <i>Madness, insanity.</i>	
Expugnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To take, take by storm.</i>	<i>G.</i>	
Exspectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To await, expect.</i>	Gallūs, ī, m. <i>Gallus, a proper name.</i>	
Exsūl, exsūlīs, m. and f. <i>Exile.</i>	Gallūs, ī, m. <i>Gaul, a Gaul, an inhabitant of ancient Gaul, embracing modern France.</i>	
<i>F.</i>		
Fāciēs, fāciēī, f. <i>Face, appearance.</i>	Gemmā, ae, f. <i>Gem.</i>	
Ferrūm, ī, n. <i>Iron.</i>	Gēnēr, gēnērī, m. <i>Son-in-law.</i>	
Fertīlīs, ē. <i>Fertile.</i>	Gens, gentīs, f. <i>Race.</i>	
Fidēlītās, fidēlītātīs, f. <i>Fidelity, faithfulness.</i>	Germāniā, ae, f. <i>Germany.</i>	
Fidēs, fideī, f. <i>Faith, fidelity.</i>	Glādiūs, ii, m. <i>Sword.</i>	
Fidūs, ă, ūm. <i>Faithful.</i>	Glōbōsūs, ă, ūm. <i>Spherical.</i>	
Filiā, ae, f. <i>Daughter.</i>	Glōriā, ae, f. <i>Glory.</i>	
Filiūs, ii, m. <i>Son.</i>	Graeciā, ae, f. <i>Greece.</i>	
Finiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To finish, bring to a close.</i>	Graecūs, ă, ūm. <i>Grecian, Greek.</i>	
Finīs, finīs, m. <i>Limit, territory.</i>	Graecūs, ī, m. <i>Greek, a Greek.</i>	
Firmō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To strengthen, confirm.</i>	Grātiā, ae, f. <i>Favor, gratitude, thanks.</i>	
Flāmīniūs, ii, m. <i>Flaminius, a Roman general.</i>	Grātūs, ă, ūm. <i>Acceptable, pleasing.</i>	
Flōs, flōrīs, m. <i>Flower.</i>	Grex, grēgīs, m. <i>Herd, flock.</i>	
Foedūs, ă, ūm. <i>Detestable.</i>	<i>II.</i>	
	Hābeō, hābērē, hābuī, hābitūm. <i>To have, hold.</i>	
	Hābītō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To dwell, reside.</i>	

Hannibäl, Hannibális, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hanni-</i> <i>bal</i> , a celebrated Carthaginian general.	Innōcens, innocentis. <i>Innocent.</i>
Hannō, Hannōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hanno</i> , a Carthaginian general.	Insāniā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Insanity.</i>
Hastā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Spear.</i>	Insūlā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Island.</i>
Hic, haec, hōc.	<i>This.</i>	Intēr, <i>prep. with acc.</i> <i>Between,</i> <i>among, in the midst of.</i>
Hiems, hiēmīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>Winter.</i>	Intrō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To enter.</i>
Hīrundō, hīrundīnīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>Swallow.</i>	Inventōr, inventōris, <i>m.</i> <i>Inventor.</i>
Hispaniā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Spain.</i>	Invītō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To invite.</i>
Hispanūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>A Spaniard.</i>	Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm. <i>Self, he, himself.</i> See 186.
Hōmērūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Homer</i> , the celebrated Grecian poet.	Is, eā, īd. <i>That, he, she, it.</i>
Hōmō, hōmīnīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>Man.</i>	Istē, istā, istūd. <i>That, such.</i> See 186.
Hōnōr, hōnōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>Honor.</i>	Italiā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Italy.</i>
Hōrā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>	 <i>J.</i>
Hostīs, hostīs, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>Enemy.</i>	Jāciō, jācērē, jēcī, jactūm. <i>To cast,</i> <i>throw, hurl.</i>
<i>I.</i>		Jām, <i>adv.</i> <i>Now, already.</i>
Idēm, eādēm, īdēm.	<i>Same, the same.</i> See 186.	Jūcundūs, ī, īm. <i>Delightful, pleasant.</i>
Ignōrō, īrē, īvī, ītūm.	<i>To be ignorant of, not to know.</i>	Jūdex, jūdīcīs, <i>m. and f.</i> <i>Judge.</i>
Illē, illā, illād.	<i>That, he, she, it.</i> See 186.	Jungō, jungērē, junxī, junctūm. <i>To join.</i>
Illustrō, īrē, īvī, ītūm.	<i>To illustrate, illumine.</i>	Justītiā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Justice.</i>
Imāgō, Imāgīnīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>Image, picture.</i>	Justūs, ī, īm. <i>Upright, just.</i>
Impatiens, impātientīs.	<i>Impatient.</i>	Jūvēnīs, jūvēnīs, <i>m. and f.</i> <i>A youth,</i> <i>young man.</i>
Impērātōr, impērātōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	Jūventūs, jūventūtīs, <i>f.</i> <i>Youth, a youth, a young person.</i>
<i>L.</i>		 <i>L.</i>
Impēriūm, īi, <i>n.</i>	<i>Reign, power, government.</i>	Lābōr, lābōrīs, <i>m.</i> <i>Labor.</i>
Impētūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>Attack.</i>	Lābōrō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To strive for, labor, work.</i>
Imprōbitās, imprōbitatīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>Wickedness.</i>	Lācēdaemōniās, īi, <i>m.</i> <i>Spartan, a Spartan, inhabitant of Sparta in Greece.</i>
In, <i>prep. with acc. and abl.</i>	<i>Into, in, within.</i>	Lactītiā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Joy.</i>
Incertūs, ī, <i>um.</i>	<i>Uncertain.</i>	Lāpīs, lāpīdīs, <i>m.</i> <i>Stone.</i>
Indicō, indīcērē, indixī, indictūm.	<i>To declare.</i>	Lātīnē, <i>adv.</i> <i>In Latin.</i>
Infestō, īrē, īvī, ītūm.	<i>To infest.</i>	Lātīnūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Latinus, a Latin king.</i>
Ingens, ingentīs.	<i>Huge, large, great.</i>	Lātūs, ī, <i>um.</i> <i>Broad.</i>

Laudābilis, ē. <i>Praiseworthy, laudable.</i>	Mensā, ac, f. <i>Table.</i>
Laudō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. <i>To praise.</i>	Mensis, mensis, m. <i>Month.</i>
Laus, laudis, f. <i>Praise.</i>	Mercēs, mercēdis, f. <i>Reward.</i>
Lāvīniā, ac, f. <i>Lavinia, a proper name.</i>	Měrcō, měrērč, měruī, měrītūm. <i>To deserve, merit.</i>
Lēgātiō, lēgātiōnis, f. <i>Embassy.</i>	Mcūs, ī, ūm. <i>My.</i> See 185.
Lēgātūs, ī, m. <i>Ambassador.</i>	Milčs, milītīs, m. <i>Soldier.</i>
Lēgiō, lēgiōnis, f. <i>Legion, a body of soldiers.</i>	Miltiādēs, īs, m. <i>Miltiades, an Athenian general.</i>
Lēgō, lēgērč, lēgi, lēctūm. <i>To choose, appoint.</i>	Mödestiā, ac, f. <i>Modesty.</i>
Leō, leōnīs, m. <i>Lion.</i>	Möncō, mōnērč, mōnuī, mōnītūm. <i>To advise.</i>
Lētālīs, ē. <i>Mortal, deadly.</i>	Mons, montīs, m. <i>Mountain.</i>
Lēx, lēgis, f. <i>Law.</i>	Monstrō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. <i>To show, point out.</i>
Libēr, librī, m. <i>Book.</i>	Mōrā, ac, f. <i>Delay.</i>
Libōrō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. <i>To liberate.</i>	Mors, mortīs, f. <i>Death.</i>
Libertās, libertatīs, f. <i>Liberty.</i>	Multītūdō, multītūdīnīs, f. <i>Magnitude.</i>
Longūs, ī, ūm. <i>Long.</i>	Multūs, ī, ūm. <i>Much, many.</i>
Lūcūs, ī, m. <i>Grove.</i>	Mundūs, ī, m. <i>World, universe.</i>
Lūnā, ac, f. <i>Moon.</i>	Mūniō, īrč, īvī, ītūm. <i>To fortify, defend.</i>
Luscīniā, ac, f. <i>Nightingale.</i>	Mūnūs, mūnērīs, n. <i>Gift, present.</i>
Lux, lūcīs, f. <i>Light.</i>	Mūrūs, ī, m. <i>Wall.</i>
Luxūriā, ac, f. <i>Luxury.</i>	Mūtātiō, mūtātiōnis, f. <i>Change, phase.</i>
Lycurgūs, ī, m. <i>Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver.</i>	
Lysandēr, Lysandrī, m. • <i>Lysander, a Spartan general.</i>	
<i>M.</i>	
Mācēdōniā, ae, f. <i>Macedonia, Macedonia, a country of Northern Greece.</i>	Nātālīs, ē. <i>Belonging to one's birth, natal.</i>
Māgistrēr, māgistrī, m. <i>Master, teacher.</i>	Nātālīs diēs. <i>Birth-day.</i>
Magnōpērč, adv. <i>Greatly.</i>	Nātūrā, ac, f. <i>Nature.</i>
Magnūs, ī, ūm. <i>Great, large.</i>	Nāvālīs, ē. <i>Naval.</i>
Mälūm, ī, n. <i>Evil.</i>	Nāvīgō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. <i>To sail to.</i>
Marcellūs, ī, m. <i>Marcellus, a celebrated Roman general.</i>	Nāvīs, nāvīs, f. <i>Ship.</i>
Mārč, mārīs, n. <i>Sea.</i>	Nēcessāriūs, ī, ūm. <i>Necessary.</i>
Mātēr, mātrīs, f. <i>Mother.</i>	Nēcessitās, nēcessitātīs, f. <i>Necessity.</i>
Mātūrūs, ī, ūm. <i>Ripe.</i>	Nēpōs, nēpōtīs, m. <i>Grandson.</i>
Mēmōriā, ac, f. <i>Memory.</i>	Nōbīlīs, ē. <i>Noble.</i>
	Nōmēn, nōmīnīs, n. <i>Name.</i>
	Nōmīnō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. <i>To call, name.</i>

Nōn, *adv.* *Not.*

Nonnč, *interrog. part.* Expects the answer, *Yes.* See 346, II., 2.

Nostčr, nostrā, nostrūm. *Our, our own, ours.*

Nōvītās, nōvītātīs, *f.* *Novelty.*

Nōvūs, ā, ūm. *New.*

Nox, noctīs, *f.* *Night.*

Nūbēs, nūbīs, *f.* *Cloud.*

Nūm, *interrog. part.* Expects the answer, *No.* See 346, II., 1.

Nūmā, ae, *m.* *Numa*, a Roman king.

Nūmērūs, ī, *m.* *Number, quantity.*

Nummūs, ī, *m.* *Money, a piece of money, a coin.*

Nuntiō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. *To proclaim, announce.*

### O.

Obsēs, obsidīs, *m. and f.* *Hostage.*

Occāsūs, ūs, *m.* *Setting, going down.*

Occūpō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. *To occupy, take possession of.*

Octāvūs, ā, ūm. *Eighth.*

Octō. *Eight.* See 175, 2.

Octōgintā. *Eighty.* See 175, 2.

Ocūlūs, ī, *m.* *Eye.*

Odiōsūs, ā, ūm. *Odious, hateful.*

Omnīs, ē. *All, every, whole.*

Oppidūm, ī, *n.* *Town, city.*

Oppugnō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. *To besiege, take by storm.*

Optō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. *To wish for, desire.*

Opūlentūs, ī, ūm. *Rich, opulent.*

Opūs, opērīs, *n.* *Work.*

Orātiō, orātiōnīs, *f.* *Oration, speech.*

Orātōr, orātōrīs, *m.* *Orator.*

Orbīs, orbīs, *m.* *Circle.*

Orbīs terrārūm. *The world.*

Ornō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. *To adorn, be an ornament to.*

Ovīs, ovīs, *f.* *Sheep.*

### P.

Pārens, pārentīs, *m. and f.* *Parent.*

Pārcō, pārērē, pāruī, pārītūm. *To obey.*

Pars, partīs, *f.* *Part, portion.*

Parvūs, ā, ūm. *Small.*

Passēr, passērīs, *m.* *Sparrow.*

Pastōr, pastōrīs, *m.* *Shepherd.*

Pātēr, pātrīs, *m.* *Father.*

Pātriā, ae, *f.* *Native country, country.*

Paulūs, ī, *m.* *Paulus*, a Roman consul.

Pax, pācīs, *f.* *Peace.*

Pēcūniā, ae, *f.* *Money.*

Pellīs, pellīs, *f.* *Skin, hide.*

Pēr, prep. with acc. *Of, through.*

Pērāgrō, ārč, āvī, ātūm. *To wander through.*

Pēritūs, ā, ūm. *Skilled in.*

Persā, ae, *m.* *A Persian.*

Pēs, pēdīs, *m.* *Foot.*

Philippūs, ī, *m.* *Philip*, king of Macedon.

Philōsophiā, ae, *f.* *Philosophy.*

Philōsophūs, ī, *m.* *Philosopher.*

Piētās, piētātīs, *f.* *Filial affection, piety, duty.*

Pirātā, ae, *m.* *Pirate.*

Piscīs, piscīs, *m.* *Fish.*

Pisistratūs, ī, *m.* *Pisistratus*, tyrant of Athens.

Plāceō, plācērē, plācuī, plācītūm. *To please.*

Plēnūs, ī, ūm. *Full.*

Poenūs, ī, ūm. *Carthaginian.*

Poenus, ī, *m.* *A Carthaginian.*

Pōmūm, ī, *n.* *Fruit.*

Pompiliūs, ii, *m.* *Pompilius*, a Roman name.

Pompēiūs, ii, *m.* *Pompey*, a celebrated Roman general.

Pondūs, pondērīs, *n.* *Weight, mass.*

Portūs, ūs, <i>m.</i> <i>Port, harbor.</i>	Quinquāgintā. <i>Fifty.</i> See 175, 2.
Post, prep. with acc. <i>After.</i>	Quinque. <i>Five.</i> See 175, 2.
Pōtentīs. <i>Powerful, able.</i>	Quintūs, ā, ūm. <i>Fifth.</i>
Praebeō, praebērē, praebui, praebī- tūm. <i>To show, furnish, give.</i>	Quīs, quae, quid? <i>interrog. pronoun.</i>
Praeceptōr, praeceptōrīs, <i>m.</i> <i>Teacher,</i> <i>instructor.</i>	<i>Who, which, what?</i> See 188.
Praeceptūm, ī, <i>n.</i> <i>Rule, precept.</i>	Quīvīs, quaevīs, quodvīs, or quidvīs, <i>indef. pronoun.</i> <i>Whoever, whatever.</i>
Praeclārūs, ā, ūm. <i>Renowned, dis- tinguished.</i>	See 191.
Praedīcō, praedīcērē, praedīxī, praec- dictūm. <i>To predict, foretell.</i>	Quōtidiānūs, ā, ūm. <i>Daily.</i>
Praemiūm, ii, <i>n.</i> <i>Reward.</i>	Quōtidiē, <i>adv.</i> <i>Daily.</i>
Prātūm, ī, <i>n.</i> <i>Meadow.</i>	
Prētiōsūs, ā, ūm. <i>Valuable.</i>	<i>R.</i>
Prīmūs, ā, ūm. <i>First.</i>	Rāmūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Branch.</i>
Prīncipiūm, ii, <i>n.</i> <i>Beginning.</i>	Rātiō, rātiōnīs, <i>f.</i> <i>Reason.</i>
Prō, prep. with abl. <i>In behalf of,</i> <i>for.</i>	Rectē, <i>adv.</i> <i>Rightly.</i>
Procliūm, ii, <i>n.</i> <i>Battle.</i>	Rectūm, ī, <i>n.</i> <i>Right, rectitude.</i>
Prospērē, <i>adv.</i> <i>Successfully.</i>	Rēdūcē, rēducērē, rēduxī, rēductūm. <i>To lead back.</i>
Prōvōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To chal- lenge.</i>	Rēgīnā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Queen.</i>
Prūdentīa, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Prudence.</i>	Rēgiō, rēgiōnīs, <i>f.</i> <i>Region, terri- tory.</i>
Publiūs, ii, <i>m.</i> <i>Publius, a Roman name.</i>	Rēgūlūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Regulus, a Roman general.</i>
Puellā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Girl.</i>	Regnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To reign.</i>
Puēr, puērī, <i>m.</i> <i>Boy.</i>	Regnūm, ī, <i>n.</i> <i>Kingdom, royal author- ity.</i>
Pugnā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Battle.</i>	Rēgō, rēgērē, rexī, rectūm. <i>To rule.</i>
Pugnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To fight.</i>	Rēnōvō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To renew.</i>
Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm. <i>Beauti- ful.</i>	Rēs, reī, <i>f.</i> <i>Thing, affair.</i>
Pūnicūs, ā, ūm. <i>Carthaginian,</i> <i>Punic.</i>	Rēpublīcā. <i>Republic.</i>
Pyrrhūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus.</i>	Rēvōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To recall.</i>
	Rēx, rēgīs, <i>m.</i> <i>King.</i>
Q.	Rhēnūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Rhine.</i>
Quām, <i>conj.</i> <i>Than.</i>	Rōmā, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Rome.</i>
Quartūs, ā, ūm. <i>Fourth.</i>	Rōmānūs, ā, ūm. <i>Roman.</i>
Quattuōr. <i>Four.</i> See 175, 2.	Rōmūlūs, ī, <i>m.</i> <i>Romulus, the found- er of Rome.</i>
Quī, quae, quōd, <i>rel. pronoun.</i> <i>Who,</i> <i>which, what.</i> See 187.	
	<i>S.</i>
	Sāguntūm, ī, <i>n.</i> <i>Saguntum, a town in Spain.</i>

Sālūs, sālūtīs, <i>f.</i> Safety.	Sōlōn, Sōlōnīs, <i>m.</i> Solon, an Athenian legislator.
Sālūtārīs, ē. Beneficial, salutary, advantageous.	Sōlūm, ī, <i>n.</i> Soil.
Sālūtō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To salute.	Spartā, ae, <i>f.</i> Sparta, capital of Laconia.
Sanctūs, ī, ūm. Holy, sacred.	Spēciēs, spēciēi, <i>f.</i> Appearance.
Sāpiens, sāpientīs. Wise.	Spērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To hope.
Sāpientēr, <i>adv.</i> Wisely.	Spēs, spēi, <i>f.</i> Hope.
Sāpientiā, ae, <i>f.</i> Wisdom.	Spōliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To rob, spoil, despoil.
Schōlā, ae, <i>f.</i> School.	Sūmūlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To stimulate.
Scientiā, ae, <i>f.</i> Knowledge.	Stūltiā, ae, <i>f.</i> Folly.
Scipiō, Scipiōnīs, <i>m.</i> Scipio, a distinguished Roman.	Sūi, sībī. Himself, herself, itself. See 184.
Scribō, scribērē, scripsi, scriptūm. To write.	Sūm, essē, fuī. To be. See 204.
Scythae, ārūm, <i>m. plur.</i> The Scythians.	Sūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To conquer.
Sēcundūs, ī, ūm. Second, favorable.	Supplēciūm, ii, <i>n.</i> Punishment.
Sempēr, <i>adv.</i> Always, ever.	Sūs, ī, ūm. His, her, its, their, his own, her own, its own, their own.
Sēnātōr, sēnātōrīs, <i>m.</i> Senator.	Syrācūsac, ārūm, <i>f. plur.</i> Syracuse, a city of Sicily.
Sēnātūs, ūs, <i>m.</i> Senate.	
Sēnectūs, sēnectūtīs, <i>f.</i> Old age.	
Sensūs, ūs, <i>m.</i> Feeling, perception, sense.	
Sententiā, ae, <i>f.</i> Opinion.	T.
Sermō, sermōnīs, <i>m.</i> Discourse, conversation.	Tāceō, tācērē, tācuī, tācītūm. To be silent.
Serviō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. To serve.	Tārentūm, ī, <i>n.</i> Tarentum, an Italian town.
Serviūs, ii, <i>m.</i> Servius, a Roman proper name.	Tarquiniūs, ii, <i>m.</i> Tarquin, a Roman king.
Servō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To preserve, keep, save.	Tēlūm, ī, <i>n.</i> Javelin, weapon.
Servūs, ī, <i>m.</i> Slave.	Tēmērītās, tēmērītātīs, <i>f.</i> Rashness.
Sex. Six. See 175, 2.	Templūm, ī, <i>n.</i> Temple.
Siciliā, ae, <i>f.</i> Sicily.	Tempūs, tempōrīs, <i>n.</i> Time.
Silentiūm, ii, <i>n.</i> Silence.	Terrā, ae, <i>f.</i> Land, earth.
Similīs, ē. Like.	Terreō, terrērē, terruī, terrītūm. To frighten, terrify.
Singūlārīs, ē. Remarkable, singular.	Tertiūs, ī, ūm. Third.
Sōcēr, sōcērī, <i>m.</i> Father-in-law.	Thālēs, īs, <i>m.</i> Thales, a Grecian philosopher.
Sōciūs, ii, <i>m.</i> Ally, associate.	Thēbānūs, ī, ūm. Theban, belonging to Thebes (a city in Grecce).
Sōcrātēs, īs, <i>m.</i> Socrates, the celebrated Athenian philosopher.	
Sōl, sōlīs, <i>m.</i> Sun.	

Thēbānūs, ī, m. <i>A Theban.</i>	Vērēcundiā, ae, f. <i>Modesty.</i>
Thēmīstōclēs, īs, m. <i>Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian.</i>	Vērītās, vērītātīs, f. <i>Truth, verity.</i>
Thrāsŷbūlūs, ī, m. <i>Thrasybulus, the liberator of Athens.</i>	Vērūs, ā, ūm. <i>True, real.</i>
Ticīnūs, ī, m. <i>Ticinus, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.</i>	Vērūm, ī, n. <i>Truth.</i>
Trēs, triā. <i>Three.</i> See 176.	Vestēr, vestrā, vestrūm. <i>Your.</i>
Trīgintā. <i>Thirty.</i> See 175, 2.	Vestiō, īrē, īvī, ītūm. <i>To clothe.</i>
Triumph̄, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To triumph.</i>	Viā, ae, f. <i>Way, road.</i>
Trōjā, ae, f. <i>Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor.</i>	Victōr, victōrīs, m. <i>Victor, conqueror.</i>
Tū, tuī. <i>Thou, you.</i> See 184.	Victōriā, ae, f. <i>Victory.</i>
Tulliā, ae, f. <i>Tullia, a Roman proper name.</i>	Victōriā, ae, f. <i>Victoria, Queen of England.</i>
Tullūs, ī, m. <i>Tullus, a Roman king.</i>	Vīglō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To watch, be awake.</i>
Tūm, adv. <i>Then, at that time.</i>	Vīlīs, č. <i>Cheap.</i>
Turrīs, turrīs, f. <i>Tower.</i>	Vindex, vindicīs, m. and f. <i>Vindicator, avenger.</i>
Tuūs, ā, ūm. <i>Your, yours, thy, thine.</i>	Viōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To violate.</i>
Tyrannūs, ī, m. <i>Tyrant.</i>	Vīr, vīrī, m. <i>Man, hero, soldier.</i>
Týriūs, ā, ūm. <i>Tyrian.</i>	Virgō, virgōnīs, f. <i>Maiden, girl.</i>
U.	
Ulyssēs, īs, m. <i>Ulysses, a Grecian king.</i>	Virtūs, virtūtīs, f. <i>Valor, virtue.</i>
Unīversūs, ā, ūm. <i>All, the whole, entire.</i>	Vitā, ae, f. <i>Life.</i>
Unūs, ā, ūm. <i>One.</i> See 176.	Vītiūm, ii, n. <i>Fault, vice.</i>
Urbs, urbīs, f. <i>City.</i>	Vítüpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To find fault with, censure, blame.</i>
Usūs, ūs, m. <i>Use.</i>	Vīvō, vīvērē, vixī, victūm. <i>To live, reside.</i>
Utīlīs, č. <i>Useful.</i>	Vōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To call.</i>
V.	
Välētūdō, välētūdīnīs, f. <i>Health.</i>	Vōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To fly.</i>
Vāriētās, vāriētātīs, f. <i>Variety.</i>	Vōluntāriūs, ā, ūm. <i>Voluntary.</i>
Vāriūs, ā, ūm. <i>Various.</i>	Vōluptās, vōluptātīs, f. <i>Pleasure.</i>
Varrō, varrōnīs, m. <i>Varro, a Roman consul.</i>	Vox, vōcīs, f. <i>Voice.</i>
Vēr, vērīs, n. <i>Spring.</i>	Vulnērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. <i>To wound.</i>
Verbūm, ī, n. <i>Word.</i>	Vulnūs, vulnērīs, n. <i>Wound.</i>
X.	
Xerxēs, īs, m. <i>Xerxes, a Persian king.</i>	

## ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

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### A.

**A**, an. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article. See p. 12, note 1.*

Acceptable. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*

Admonish. *Admōneō, admōnērē, admōnuī, admōnūlūm.*

Adorned. *Ornātūs, ā, ūm.*

Advise. *Mōneō, mōnērē, mōnuī, mōnūlūm.*

After. *Post, prep. with acc.*

Against. *Contrā, prep. with acc.*

Sometimes denoted by the Dative.

Alexander. *Alexandēr, Alexandri, m.*

All. *Omnīs, ē.*

Always. *Sempēr, adv.*

Announce. *Nuntiō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Appoint. *Creō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Army. *Exercitūs, ūs, m.*

Arrival. *Adventūs, ūs, m.*

At. *Denoted by the Ablative of Place, or of Time. See 421 and 426.*

Athenian. *Athēniensīs, ē.*

Athenian, an Athenian. *Athēniensīs, ūs, m. and f.*

Athens. *Athēnae, ārūm, f. plur.*

Attack. *Impētūs, ūs, m.*

Await. *Exspectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

### B.

Battle. *Proeliūm, ū, n.*

Battle-array. *Aciēs, ēi, f.*

Be. *Sūm, essō, fuī.*

Be silent. *Tācōš, tācērē, tācuī, tāčtūm.*

Beautiful. *Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm.*

Before. *Antē, prep. with acc.*

Bird. *Avīs, āvīs, f.*

Birth-day. *Nātālis dīēs, m.*

Blame. *Vītūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Book. *Lībēr, lībrī, m.*

Boy. *Puēr, puērī, m.*

Brave. *Fortīs, ē.*

Bravely. *Fortītēr, adv.*

Bravery. *Virtūs, virtūtīs, f.*

Bring to a close. *Finīō, īrē, īvī, ītūm.*

Brother. *Frāter, frātrīs, m.*

Brutus. *Brūtus, ī, m.*

By. *A, āb, prep. with abl. Often denoted by the Ablative alone. See 414.*

### C.

Caius. *Cāiūs, ū, m.*

Call. *Vōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Camillus. *Cāmillūs, ī, m.*

Can, can have. *See may, may have.*

Carthage. *Carthāgō, Carthāgōnīs, f.*

Carthaginian. *Carthāgīniensīs, ē.*

Carthaginian, a Carthaginian. *Carthāgīniensīs, ūs, m. and f.*

Cato. *Cātō, Cātōnīs, m.*

Cicero. *Cīcērō, Cīcērōnīs, m.*

Citizen. *Civis, cīvīs*, m. and f.

City. *Urbs, urbīs*, f.

Cloud. *Nūbēs, nūbīs*, f.

Commander. *Impērātōr, impērātōris*, m.

Concerning. *Dē*, prep. with abl.

Consul. *Consūl, consūlis*, m.

Contrary to. *Contrā*, prep. with acc.

Conversation. *Sermō, sermōnīs*, m.

Corinth. *Cōrinthūs, ī*, f.

Corinthian. *Cōrinthiūs, ā, ūm.*

Corinthian, a Corinthian. *Cōrinthiūs, ī, ūm.*

Cornelius. *Cōrnēliūs, ī, ūm.*

Could, could have. See *might, might have*.

Country. *Pātriū, ae*, f.

Courage. *Virtūs, virtūtīs*, f.

Crown. *Cōrōnā, ae*, f.

### D.

Daily. *Quōdīdiānūs, ā, ūm.*

Daughter. *Filiā, ae*, f.

Day. *Diēs, diētī*, m. See 119, note.

Dear. *Cārūs, ā, ūm.*

Declare. *Indicō, indicērē, indixī, indictūm.*

Delight. *Dēlectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Desirous of. *Cūpīdūs, ā, ūm; āvīdūs, ā, ūm.*

Did. Often the sign of the Imperfect, or of the Perfect tense, especially in questions.

Diligence. *Dilīgentiā, ae*, f.

Diligent. *Dilīgens, dilīgenīs*.

Do. Often the sign of the Present tense, especially in questions.

### E.

Eight. *Octō*. See 175, 2.

Eighth. *Octāvūs, ā, ūm.*

Enemy. *Hōstīs, hostīs*, m. and f.

Exercise. *Exerceō, exercērē, exercūtī, exercītūm.*

Exile. *Exsūl, exsūlis*, m. and f.

Expect. *Exspectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

### F.

Father. *Pātēr, pātrīs*, m.

Father-in-law. *Sōcēr, sōcērī*, m.

Fertile. *Fertīlīs, ē*.

Fidelity. *Fidēs, fidētī*, f.

Field. *Agēr, āgrī*, m.

Fifth. *Quintūs, ā, ūm.*

Fifty. *Quinquāgintā*. See 175, 2.

Fight. *Pugnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Finish. *Finīō, īrē, īvī, īlūm.*

Five. *Quinque*. See 175, 2.

Flee. *Fūgiō, fūgērē, fūjī, fūgītūm.*

Flower. *Flōs, flōrīs*, m.

Fly. *Vōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Foot. *Pēs, pēdīs*, m.

Fond of. *Amans, āmantīs*.

For. *Prō*, prep. with abl. In the sense of because of, it is denoted by the Ablative alone (414); and in the sense of for the benefit of, by the Dative (384).

Fortify. *Mūniō, īrē, īvī, īlūm.*

Four. *Quattuōr*. See 175, 2.

Fourth. *Quartūs, ā, ūm.*

Friend. *Amīcūs, ī*, m.

Friendship. *Amīctiā, ae*, f.

From. *A, āb*, prep. with abl.

Fruit. *Fructūs, ūs*, m.

### G.

Garden. *Hortūs, ī*, m.

Gaul. *Gallūs, ī*, m.

Gem. *Gemmā, ae*, f.

General. *Dux, dūcīs*, m. and f.

Gift. *Dōnūm, ī*, n.

Glory. *Glōriā, ae*, f.

Gold. *Aurūm, ī*, n.

Golden. *Aureūs, ā, ūm.*

Good. *Bōnūs, ā, ūm.*

Goodness. *Bōnītās, bōnūtās, f.*

Govern. *Rēgō, rēgērē, rexī, rectum.*

Great. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*

Greece. *Graeciā, ae, f.*

Grove. *Lūcūs, ī, m.*

Guard. *Custōdiō, irē, irī, iūm.*

## II.

Had. *Oftēn the sign of the Pluperfect tense.*

Hannibal. *Hannibāl, Hannibālis, m.*

Happy. *Beātūs, ā, ūm.*

Have. *Hābeō, hābērē, hābuī, hābītūm.*

Sometimes simply the sign of the Perfect tense; as, we have loved.

He, she, it. *Is, cā, id; illē, illā, illūd.* The pronoun is often implied in the ending of the verb.

He himself. *Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*

Hear. *Audiō, irē, irī, iūm.*

High. *Altūs, altā, altūm.*

Himself. *Sūi (184); ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*

His. *Sūas, ā, ūm.*

Hope (verb). *Spērō, arē, avī, aūm.*

Hope (noun). *Spēs, spēi, f.*

Hour. *Hōrā, ae, f.*

Hundred. *Centūm.* See 175, 2.

## I.

I. *Egō, meī.* See 184.

In. *In, prep. with abl.*

In behalf of. *Prō, prep. with abl.*

Instruct. *Erudiō, irē, irī, iūm.*

Instructor. *Praeceptōr, praeceptrōris, m.*

Into. *In, prep. with acc.*

Invite. *Invitō, arē, avī, aūm.*

Iron. *Ferrūm, ī, n.*

Island. *Insulā, ae, f.*

It. See he, she, it.

Italy. *Itāliā, ae, f.*

## J.

Judge. *Jūdex, jūdīcīs, m. and f.*

Justice. *Jusītiā, ae, f.*

## K.

Keep one's word. *Fidēm servārē.*

See p. 74, note 4.

Kindly. *Bēnignē, adv.*

King. *Rex, rēgis, m.*

Knowledge. *Scientiā, ae, f.*

## L.

Large. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*

Latinus. *Lātinūs, ī, m.*

Lavinia. *Lāviniā, ae, f.*

Law. *Lex, lējis, f.*

Lead. *Dūcō, dūcērē, duxī, ductūm.*

Lead back. *Rēducō, rēducērē, rēduxī, rēductūm.*

Lead forth. *Edūcō, edūcērē, eduxī, eductūm.*

Let. *Render by the Subjunctive.* See 196, I, 2.

Leader. *Dux, dūcīs, m. and f.*

Letter. *Epistōlā, ae, f.*

Liberate. *Libērō, arē, avī, aūm.*

Life. *Vitā, ae, f.*

Like. *Similis, ē.*

Love. *Amō, arē, avī, aūm.*

## M.

Macedonia. *Mācēdōniā, ae, f.*

Man. *Hōmō, hōmānis, m. Vir, vīrī, m.* The latter is used as a term of respect; a true or worthy man, a hero.

Many. *Multī, ae, ī, plur.*

May, can. *Signs of the Present Subjunctive.*

May have, can have. *Signs of the Perfect Subjunctive.*

Me. See I.

Memory. *Mēmōriā, ae, f.*

Might, could, would, should. *Signs of the Imperfect Subjunctive.*

Might have, could have, would have, should have. *Signs of the Pluperfect Subjunctive.*

Mind. *Anīmūs, ī, m.*

Moat. *Fossā, ae, f.*

Money. *Pēcūniā, ae, f.*

Month. *Mensīs, menſīs, m.*

More. *Sign of the Comparative degree.* See 160.

Most. *Sign of the Superlative degree.* See 160.

Mound. *Aggēr, aggērīs, m.*

Mountain. *Mons, montīs, m.*

Much. *Multūm, adv.*

My. *Meūs, ā, ūm.* See 185.

### N.

Name. *Nōmēn, nōmīnīs, n.*

Nightingale. *Luscīniā, ae, f.*

Noble. *Nōbīls, ē.*

Not. *Nōn, adv.* Interrogative, *nōnnē.*

### O.

Obey. *Pāreō, pārērē, pāruī, pārītūm.*

Observe. *Servō, ārē, ārī, ātūm.*

Occupy. *Occūpō, ārē, ārī, ātūm.*

Of. *Denoted by the Genitive.* See 393.

Of itself. *Pēr sē.*

On. *Often denoted by the Ablative of Time.* See 426.

One. *Unūs, ā, ūm.* See 176.

Oration. *Orātiō, ōrātiōnīs, f.*

Orator. *Orātōr, ōrātōrīs, m.*

Our. *Nostēr, trā, trūm.*

### P.

Parent. *Pārens, pārenīs, m. and f.*

Philip. *Philippūs, ī, m.*

Pisistratus. *Pisistratūs, ī, m.*

Please. *Plāceō, plācērē, plācuī, plācītūm.*

Pleasing. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*

Pleasure. *Vōluptās, vōluptātīs, f.*

Plough. *Arō, ārārē, ārāvī, ārātūm.*

Plunder (verb). *Spōliō, ārē, ārī, ātūm.*

Practise. *Exerceō, exerceērē, exercēuī, exercītūm.*

Praise (verb). *Laudō, ārē, ārī, ātūm.*

Praise (noun). *Laus, laudīs, f.*

Precept. *Praeceptūm, ī, n.*

Predict. *Praedicō, praedicērē, praedīxī, praedictūm.*

Present (noun). *Dōnūm, ī, n.*

Publius. *Publiūs, ī, m.*

Punish. *Pūniō, īrē, īvī, ītūm.*

Pupil. *Discipūlūs, ī, m.*

Put to flight. *Fūgō, ārē, ārī, ātūm.*

### Q.

Queen. *Rēgīnā, ae, f.*

### R.

Receive. *Accīpiō, accīpērē, accēpī, acceptūm.*

Reign, royal authority. *Regnūm, ī, n.*

Renowned. *Clārūs, ā, ūm.*

Reside. *Habītō, ārē, ārī, ātūm.*

Rhine. *Rhēnūs, ī, m.*

River. *Amnīs, amnīs, m.*

Roman. *Rōmānūs, ā, ūm.*

Roman, a Roman. *Rōmānūs, ī, m.*

Rome. *Rōma, ae, f.*

Romulus. *Rōmūlūs, ī, m.*

Rule. *Rējō, rēgērē, rexī, rectūm.*

### S.

Safety. *Sālūs, sālūtīs, f.*

Same. *Idēm, cādēm, ūdēm.* See 186.

Say. *Dicō, dicērē, dixī, dictūm.*

- Save. *Servō*, *ārē*, *āvī*, *ātūm*.  
 Scipio. *Scipiō*, *Scipiōnīs*, m.  
 Senator. *Sēnātōr*, *sēnātōrīs*, m.  
 Serve. *Serviō*, *īrē*, *īvī*, *ītūm*.  
 Servius. *Serviūs*, *ī*, m.  
 Setting. *Occāsūs*, *ūs*, m.  
 Shall, will. *Signs of the Future tense*.  
 Shall have, will have. *Signs of the Future Perfect tense*.  
 Shepherd. *Pastōr*, *pastōrīs*, m.  
 Should, should have. See *might*, *might have*.  
 Show. *Monstrō*, *ārē*, *āvī*, *ātūm*.  
 Sicily. *Siciliā*, *ae*, f.  
 Silent. See *be silent*.  
 Silver. *Argentūm*, *ī*, n.  
 Sing. *Cantō*, *ārē*, *āvī*, *ātūm*.  
 Singing, a song. *Cantūs*, *ūs*, m.  
 Six. *Sex*. See 175, 2.  
 Slave. *Servūs*, *ī*, m.  
 Sleep. *Dormiō*, *īrē*, *īvī*, *ītūm*.  
 Soldier. *Milēs*, *militīs*, m.  
 Somebody, some one. *Alīquīs*,  
*ālīquā*, *ālīquād*, or *ālīquōd*. See  
 191.  
 Son. *Filiūs*, *ī*, m.  
 Son-in-law. *Gēnēr*, *gēnērī*, m.  
 Song. *Carmēn*, *carmēnīs*, n.  
 Speak. *Dicō*, *dicērē*, *dixī*, *dictūm*.  
 State. *Civitās*, *civitātīs*, f.  
 Strengthen. *Firmō*, *ārē*, *āvī*, *ātūm*.  
 Sun. *Sōl*, *sōlīs*, m.  
 Sunset. *Occāsūs*, *sōlīs*.  
 Sword. *Glādiūs*, *ī*, m.
- T.**
- Take. *Cāpiō*, *cāpērē*, *cēpī*, *captūm*.  
 Take by storm. *Expugnō*, *ārē*, *āvī*,  
*ātūm*.  
 Tarquin. *Tarquiniūs*, *ī*, m.  
 Tell. *Dicō*, *dicērē*, *dixī*, *dictūm*.  
 Temple. *Templūm*, *ī*, n.
- Ten. *Dēcēm*. See 175, 2.  
 Terrify. *Terreō*, *terrērē*, *terrūi*, *terrītūm*.  
 Than. *Quām*. Often omitted, in  
 which case the Ablative follows.  
 See 417.  
 That. *Illē*, *illā*, *illūd*. See 186.  
 The. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article*. See p. 12,  
 note 1.  
 Their. *Sūs*, *ā*, *ūm*.  
 Then. *Tūm*, adv.  
 Thing. *Rēs*, *rētī*, f.  
 This. *Hīc*, *haec*, *hōc*. See 186.  
 Three. *Trēs*, *triā*. See 176.  
 Time. *Tempūs*, *tempōrīs*, n.  
 To. *Ad*, *īn*, preps. with acc. *To*  
 is sometimes denoted by the  
 Accusative, and sometimes by the  
 Dative. See 379 and 384.  
 True. *Vērūs*, *ā*, *ūm*.  
 Truth. *Vērūm*, *ī*, n.  
 Tullia. *Tulliā*, *ae*, f.  
 Two. *Duō*, *duae*, *duō*. See 176.  
 Tyrant. *Tyrannūs*, *ī*, m.
- U.**
- Use. *Usus*, *ūs*, m.  
 Useful. *Utilīs*, *ē*.
- V.**
- Valor. *Virtūs*, *virtūtīs*, f.  
 Valuable. *Prētiōsūs*, *ā*, *ūm*.  
 Very. *Sometimes the sign of the Superlative*. See 160.  
 Victoria. *Victōriā*, *ae*, f.  
 Victory. *Victōriā*, *ae*, f.   
 Violate. *Violē*, *ārē*, *āvī*, *ātūm*.  
 Virtue. *Virtūs*, *virtūtīs*, f.
- W.**
- Walk. *Ambūlō*, *ārē*, *āvī*, *ātūm*.  
 War. *Bellūm*, *ī*, n.

Way. <i>Viā, ae, f.</i>	Word. <i>Verbūm, i, n.</i> To keep one's word, <i>fidēm servāre</i> . See p. 74, note 4.
Well. <i>Bēnē, adv.</i>	Would, would have. See <i>might, might have</i> .
Who, which (relative). <i>Quī, quae, quōd.</i> See 187.	Wound. <i>Vulnērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.</i>
Who, which, what (interrogative)? <i>Quis, quae, quid? quī, quae, quōd?</i> See 188.	Write. <i>Scribō, scribērē, scriptī, scriptūm.</i>
Wide. <i>Lātūs, ū, ūm.</i>	
Wife. <i>Conjux, conjūgīs, f.</i>	Y.
Will, will have. See <i>shall, shall have.</i>	Year. <i>Annūs, i, m.</i>
Winter. <i>Hiems, hiēmīs, f.</i>	You. <i>Tū, tuī.</i> See 184.
Wisdom. <i>Sāpientiā, ae, f.</i>	Your. <i>Tuās, ū, ūm; vestēr, vestrā, vestrūm.</i>
Wise. <i>Sāpiens, sāpientīs.</i>	Yourself. <i>Tū, tū ipse.</i>
With. <i>Cum, prep. with abl.</i> Often denoted by the Ablative alone. See 414.	



## Harkness's Elements of Latin Grammar.

This work is intended especially for those who do not contemplate a collegiate course, but it may be successfully used in any school where, for special reasons, a small grammar is deemed desirable. The beginner needs to store his mind at the outset with the laws of the language in such forms of statement as he can carry with him throughout his whole course of study. The convenience and interest of the student in this regard have been carefully consulted in the preparation of this manual. All the paradigms, rules, and discussions, have been introduced in the exact language of the author's Grammar, by which it may at any time be supplemented. While, therefore, in many schools this work will be found a sufficient Latin Grammar, it may be used in others, either as preparatory to the larger Grammar, or in connection with it.

No separate references to this volume will ever be needed in editions of Latin authors, as the numbering of the articles is the same as in the larger Grammar.

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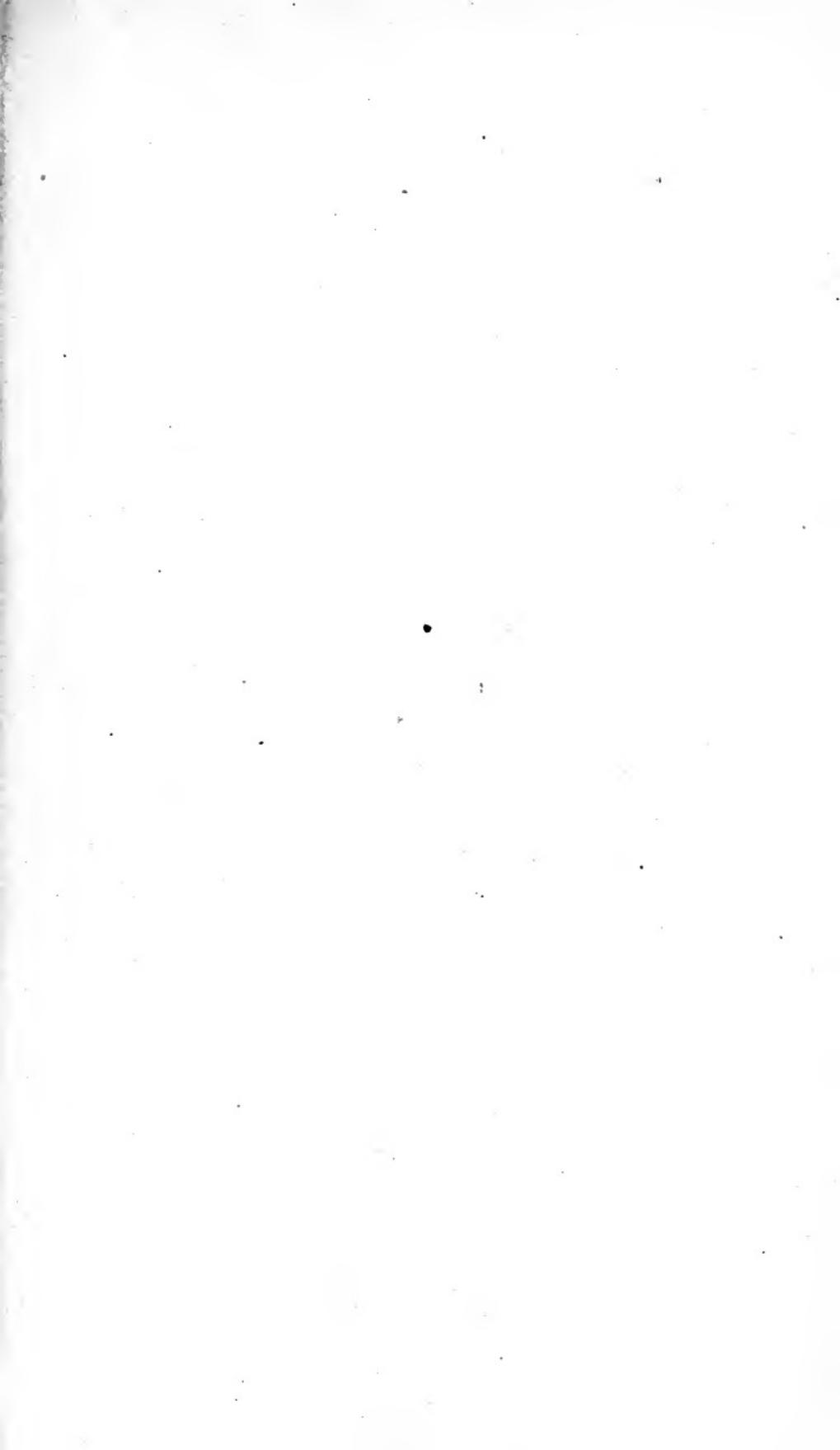
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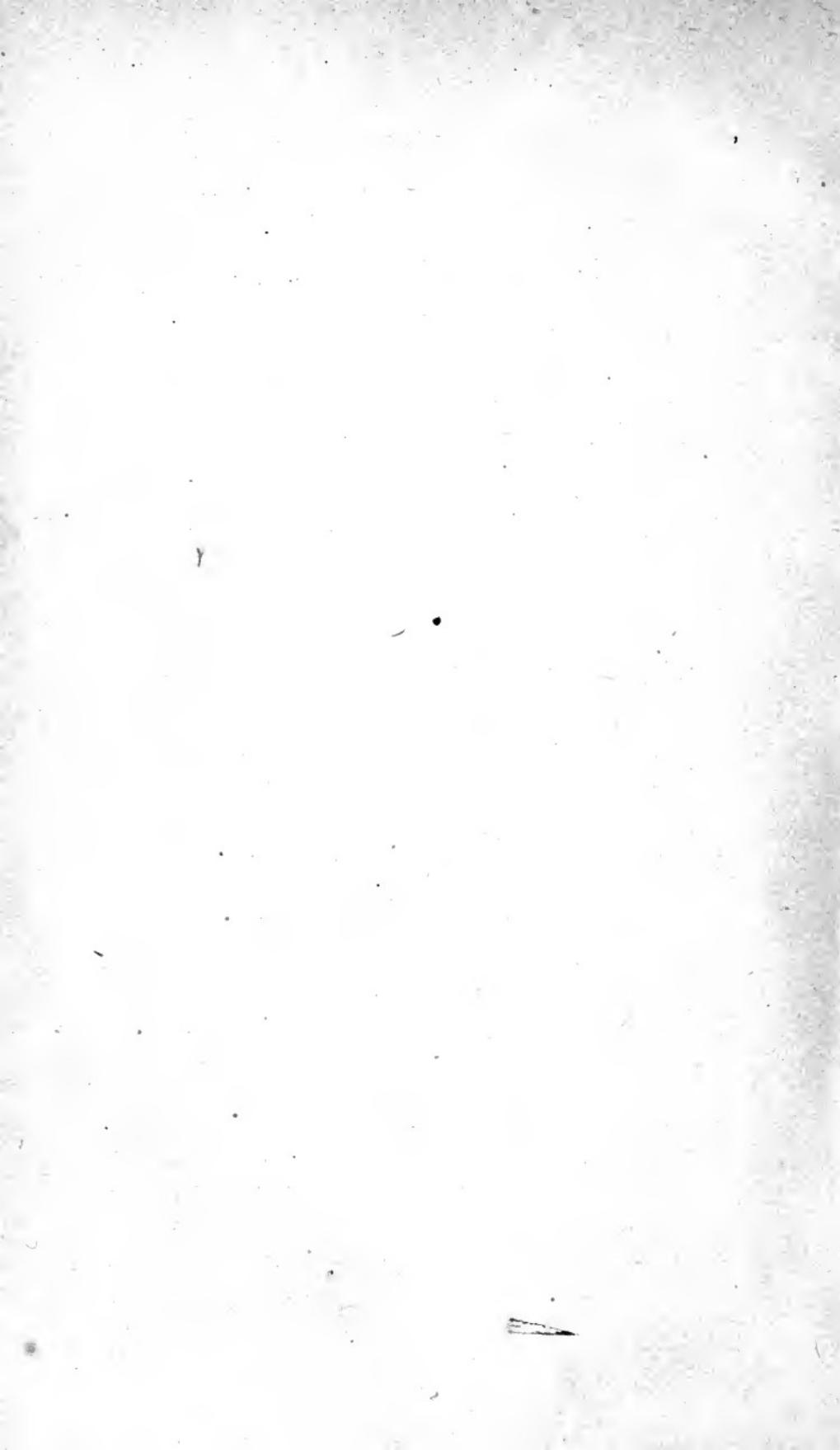
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